

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JANUARY, 1750.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. Plan and History of the new Tragedy.
 II. Description of the Buffalo.
 III. Improvement on Fire Engines.
 IV. Present State of the Northern Powers.
 V. Extract from a Pamphlet concerning the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.
 VI. JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of A. Postumius, M. Cato, C. Lælius, and Claudius Marcellus, on the Clause in the Mutiny Bill for subjecting half-pay Officers to Military Law.
 VII. Extracts from a famous Latin Answer to Dr. K——'s Speech, with an exact Translation.
 VIII. Description of the County of Suffex.
 IX. Order of Precedence of the Nobility, &c.
 X. The Whimsical Philosopher, &c. applying the general Observations on Liberty to our own Constitution.
 XI. The Westminster Scrutiny.
 XII. Catalogue of the Pictures at Houghton.
 XIII. The great Advantages of inclosing Land.
 XIV. The Art of making common Salt.</p> | <p>XV. Unusual Number of Quality dying in one Year.
 XVI. Letter from the Mayor of Bristol.
 XVII. New Order about distemper'd Cattle.
 XVIII. Court Martial at Deptford.
 XIX. Dreadful Storm in the East-Indies.
 XX. POETRY: Prologue and Epilogue to Edward the Black Prince; a Man in Love; New Year's Odes; the Fatal Sleeper; occasioned by seeing Miss M. Verses to the Earl of Pembroke; to a young Lady; England's Gold Mine, a new Ballad; to Cælia, a new Song set to Musick, &c. &c.
 XXI. A new Country Dance, call'd Tom Jones.
 XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the Old Bailey, Sheriffs appointed; false Rumour of the Plague at Bristol, &c. &c. &c.
 XXIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
 XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
 XXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
 XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 XXVII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a New and Correct MAP of the County of SUSSEX, drawn from an actual Survey; and a curious large Plate, exhibiting a fine Portrait of the BUFFALO.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

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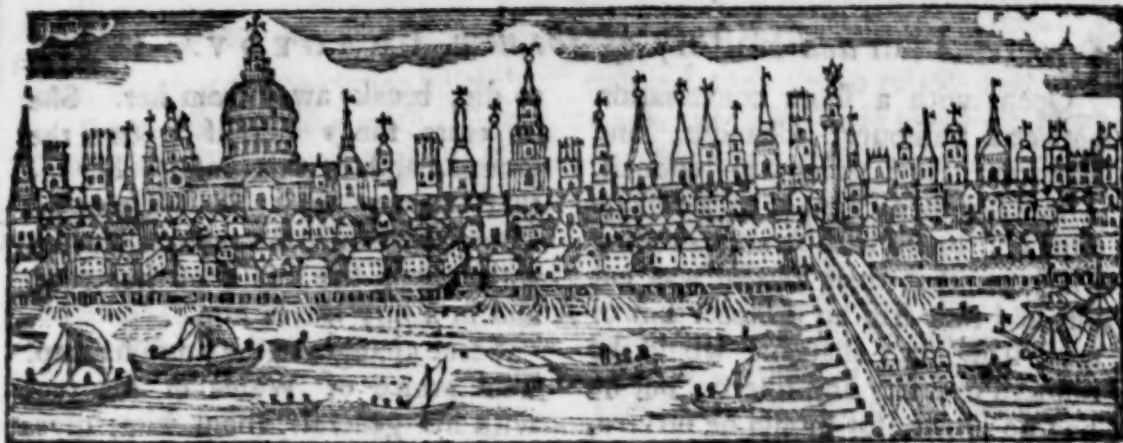
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The Song sent us by R. B. has been already inserted. The Character of Sir W. W. Wynne, by Dr. King, is in our Mag. of Dec. last. We have received the Epitaph on Chartres, and the printed Latin Verses. The Papers on the Free and Candid Disquisitions, not suiting our Purpose, are left with our Publisher, who will return them when call'd for.

About the Middle of January was Publish'd,

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1749, with a Beautiful Frontispiece, a General Title, neatly engrav'd, Compleat Indexes, and several other Things necessary to compleat the Volume.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.

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J A N U A R Y, 1750.

*The Plan and History of the new Tragedy
this Month brought upon the Stage at Drury-
Lane Playhouse, intitled, Edward the
Black Prince, or the Battle of Poitiers.
(See p. 36.)*

The Persons of the Drama are as follow :

M E N.

Edward, prince of Wales, commonly
called the Black Prince, eldest son of Ed-
ward III. king of England. The earl of
Warwick, the earl of Salisbury, the lord
Audley, the lord Chandos, generals in his
army. Arnold, the prince's favourite. Car-
dinal Perigort, the pope's nuncio. John,
the French king; Dauphin, duke of
Tourain, his sons. Duke of Athens, con-
stable of France. Archbishop of Sens.
Lord Ribemont, Lord Charney, French
marshals.

W O M E N.

Mariana, Charney's daughter, prisoner
in the English camp. Louisa, her attendant.
Nobles, officers, soldiers and attendants.

Scene, the English and French camps
near Poitiers.

The history is thus :



RINCE Edward,
with a small ar-
my, having ra-
vaged and plun-
dered a great
part of France,
between the Ga-
ronne and the
Loire, and be-

ing upon his return to Bourdeaux,
was encamped near Poitiers, when
he heard that the king of France
with a vast army, far surpassing his
in numbers, was in pursuit of him,
and approached so near, that he could
not safely retreat without fighting.
Upon this he calls a council of war,
with which the tragedy begins; and
in this council it is resolved, after
some debate, which shews the cha-
racter of the several generals, to
fight the enemy.

After the breaking up of this
council, Arnold enters, when the
prince shews a great friendship for
him, and a high opinion of his me-
rit, in reward of which he confers
upon him a high post in the army;
and upon the prince's retiring, Ar-
nold being left alone, discovers, in a
soliloquy, his passion for Mariana.

Scene changes to the French camp.

A conversation between Charney,
Sens, Athens, and Ribemont, disco-
vers their several characters, and
ends the first act with a quarrel be-
tween Sens and Ribemont, on ac-
count of the latter's talking too much
in praise of the English.

A C T II.

Scene, the English camp.

A 2

Open

January, 1750.

Opens with a short conversation between Salisbury, Chandos, and Warwick, just going to council. The scene then changes to a private tent, and opens with Arnold's telling Mariana, that their retreat was cut off, and they had no prospect but of total slaughter; that she would be restored to safety and liberty, but he had no hopes, for should he survive, he would by the loss of her be plunged for ever in despair. Upon this she discovers her love of him, advises him to carry her off and desert to the French, which he, after much difficulty, seems to comply with, but faints and goes off leaning upon her arm.

Scene changes to the king's tent in the French camp, discovers his majesty in council, all but Ribemont advise against giving the English any terms, and particularly Sens, whose speech is full of flattery.

Scene changes to the English camp, and opens with a conversation between Audley, Chandos, and Salisbury; then enters the prince with Warwick, who had inform'd his highness of Arnold's having deserted to the enemy, and carried with him Mariana; and the prince tells them of Perigort's endeavouring to bring about a peace, and of the terms he had empowered him to offer, in excuse for which, after declaring how little he valued his own life, he says,

"But sure the voice of heaven and cry of nature,

"Are loud against the sacrifice of thousands

"To giddy rashness. O reflect, my friends,

"I have a double delegated trust,

"And must account to heaven and to my father,

"For lives ignobly sav'd, or madly lost."

A C T III.

Scene, the French camp.

Ribemont meeting Arnold upbraids him with his desertion, and then leaves him. Mariana enters, Arnold upbraids her with being the cause of his desertion and shame, and after declaring his being resolved

to die, breaks away from her. She in tears flings herself upon the ground, and in this posture her father Charney finds her. Upon his asking the cause, she reproaches him with being the cause of her ruin, and in a fury leaves him.

Scene changes to the English camp. The prince of Wales in his tent with his generals about him, gives audience to the nuncio Perigort, who reports the terms of peace insisted on by the French king. The prince rejects them with disdain; and the nuncio solicits leave to try once more to get the French king to soften his demands, which having obtained, he departs; and the prince, after consulting with his generals, gives orders to prepare for battle.

A C T IV.

Scene, the French camp.

Ribemont in a soliloquy discovers a dejection of mind: His father's ghost appears to him and vanishes. Athens enters, and endeavours to encourage him.

Scene changes to the English camp. Audley reports to the prince the high spirits of the soldiers, and the prince being left alone, Arnold is introduced in disguise, which he throws off, falls upon his knees, confesses his crime, and begs for forgiveness, but not for life, which he is resolved to sacrifice in the service of his country, therefore only asks, that the prince would afterwards declare, that he gave himself to death, the voluntary victim of remorse. After Arnold is gone, the generals are called in, and the nuncio returns, and declares that he found the French inflexible in their demands, then retires with his attendants, and the prince gives orders to draw up the army in battle array. The scene then changes to another part of the English camp, and Mariana and Louisa enter in search of Arnold, whom they meet; he advises her to return to her father, but she refuses, bemoans her being the cause of his

guilt,

guilt, and declares her being resolv'd to share his punishment. After their parting, the scene changes to a rural eminence, with the distant prospect of a camp. The prince alone declares his dependance upon providence, and kneeling prays **A** for success. Audley enters, and after some discourse intreats that he may be the first to charge the enemy, which the prince grants. The army then appears marching, and after the prince has made them a speech, they all resolve upon conquest or death.

A C T V.

Scene, an extensive plain on one side, a camp on a level, on the other a camp on a rising ground.

The prince appears sending orders to the archers, and ordering Warwick to go and reinforce Salisbury. Then Arnold enters, cover'd with the blood of the enemy; and rallies a party of English that were retreating. Scene changes to another part of the field, and discovers king John and his generals giving orders, and exclaiming against the cowardice of their troops. Scene changes, Arnold and Ribemont meet and engage, the former falls, the prince coming up finds him bleeding, gives testimony of his valour, and pardons the crime he had committed. On which Arnold declares himself happy and expires. Scene changes, king John and his son Tourain, endeavour to rally the troops, his counsellors advise him to fly, he disdains it, Charney enters bleeding, and welcoming death, after all is lost, expires. The king encouraging the few about him, resolves to conquer or die.

Scene opens to a full prospect of the field, Ribemont and Audley meet, and after a long engagement, the former is killed, the latter wounded. The prince enters, giving orders to recal his troops from the pursuit, he knights Audley, and at his desire directs Ribemont's corps to be taken care of. Then

enters Louisa; who relates that Mariana, having found Arnold's corps in the field, took his sword and stabb'd herself; after this, Mariana distracted and bleeding, is brought in by the soldiers, who after declaring how she had seduced Arnold, expires. Upon this Warwick enters, gives an account of the riches of the French camp, and the prince thereupon expresses himself thus:

All righteous heaven! thy hand is here conspicuous!

B Pride and presumption furnish thus their shame.

And the tragedy ends with king John, his son Tourain, the archbishop of Sens, and many other French noblemen being brought in prisoners by Salisbury; on which the prince, after having given orders to prepare a banquet for his royal guests, expresses himself thus: O may Britannia's sons, thro' ev'ry age, As they shall read of this so great atchievement,

Feel the recorded victory inspire
An emulation of our martial fire,
When future wrongs their ardour shall excite,

D And future princes lead them forth to fight!
Till by repeated conquests, they obtain
A power to awe the earth and rule the main!

Each tyrant fetter gloriously unbind,
And give their liberty to all mankind.

E *M. Olof, in his Speech to the Academy Royal of Sciences at Stockholm, has the following Passage.*

ABOUT 100 years ago, there was not so much as a single orchard in all Sweden. We began to plant apple-trees but in the time of Q. Christina. The bringing cabbage and turnips from Germany many people still remember. In the time of Gustavus, Brunswick mum was the liquor at the royal table, and hardly to be met with any where else. Brandy was not known till the time of Eric XIV. and tobacco did not become common till the days of Q. Christina. About 80 years ago perukes were first worn, and in those days our poultry was imported from other countries. If a pitcher of wine is drank in a week in a farmer's house, he is thought extravagant, but 100 may be drank, within the same space, in a merchant's family, and he pass for a good economist notwithstanding.

A DESCRIPTION of the BUFFALO.
(See the PLATE.)

THE buffalo, or buffler, an African beast, is larger than the ox. His hair is black and short, very coarse and thin; so that you may easily see the skin underneath it, which is brown and porous. His head is small in proportion to his body, lean and hangs low. His horns long, black, crooked, and bent inward. He is very unlucky and mischievous, especially when he is provoked; for he runs swift, and if he overtakes the person, he tramples on, and bruises him till he finds he has no breath; so that some have saved themselves from his fury by holding in their breath; which has been observ'd of all the bull kind. He has large, fierce eyes; his roar is terrible; his legs short, and strong set. He is capable of labour, and eats little. They make use of him to plough with, and draw their carts in Italy. His temperament is so hot, that, even in winter, he loves always to be in the water. Their flesh is tough and of little value, yet sold at Rome; and Earbot says, the natives near cape Monte eat them.

Bosman's account is somewhat different: He says, that the buffalo much resembles the elephant, except in size. They are to be found all over Guinea, but so few, that scarce one is seen in three or four years. Their flesh is very good meat.

These creatures do not seem swift enough to overtake men on land, where the author says he should not fear them, any more than trust them in the water, though he never heard of any mischief they did there. Their colour is dark brown, and they may pass for very ugly beasts. They are said to cry and use other subtleties to catch men; but Bosman treats such reports as fabulous.

ENGLAND'S GOLD MINE;
O R.

The British Herring Fishery for ever.

A new BALLAD, To the Tune of, F
There was a jovial beggar, &c.

YE lovers of your freedom,
Your country and your king,
To keep all three from danger,
O! listen whilst I sing,
How a fishing we must go, must go, must go,
How a fishing we must go.

And ye who, friends to Britain,
Wou'd curb the power of France;
Attend and I'll instruct ye
Our welfare to advance,
When a fishing we do go, &c.

The people now are groaning
Beneath a heavy debt;
And will be soon a bankrupt,
Unless we cast the net,
Then a fishing let us go, &c.

For food, whilst other nations
Upon their fields rely;

A To us, the sea's wide bosom,
A harvest can supply,
Then a fishing let us go, &c.

The ocean lying round,
If we this trade pursue,
Will yield us wealth surpassing
The treasures of Peru,
So a fishing we will go, &c.

B Then all with empty pockets,
Who nothing have to do,
Come list beneath our standard,
We'll cut out work for you,
And a fishing we will go, &c.

The ropes, the nets, the vessels,
Will multitudes employ;
C Increase of manufactures,
Fill every heart with joy,
When a fishing we do go, &c.

The Highlanders rebellious,
Will blissful live and free;
Extend, with new rais'd sailors,
Our empire o'er the sea,
So a fishing we will go, &c.

D Ye able-bodied poor,
Who now each parish load,
You'll soon be rich and happy,
And change your sad abode,
If a fishing you will go, &c.

All hands thus employ'd,
Our taxes will decrease;
The nation's wealth improve,
And ev'ry murmur cease,
When a fishing we do go, &c.

What folly then is ours,
Mid ocean's vast supply,
To let the Dutch fish round us,
And we their cargoes buy?
Then a fishing we will go, &c.

Yet we'd the Dutch not injure,
But for ourselves provide:
The sea has room for both,
So we'll the trade divide,
And a fishing we will go, &c.

Let none think meanly on us,
Or the profession shun;
A fisherman is noble,
St. Peter he was one,
So a fishing we will go, &c.

G To forward this great project,
See men of honour join!
Such never can deceive us,
With bubbles or moon-shine,
Then a fishing we will go, &c.

A BUI



For the London M

A BUFFALO.



Printed for R. Baldwin Junr. a

Magazine January 1750.



at the Rose in Pater-Noster Row.

O ye, who form'd this plan,
Immortal be your praise!
Complete the mighty work,
To you we'll statues raise, [have gone,
When a fishing we have gone, have gone,
When a fishing we have gone.

Observation concerning two Ranks of the Nobility.

A Letter in the General Advertiser, address'd to all earls and viscounts, puts them in mind of a right belonging to their rank, which has been carelessly overlook'd, and which it behoves them to assert, viz. that viscounts eldest sons and earls youngest sons should be stiled lords, and viscounts daughters ladies; their rank, says the writer, is at this time actually such, for they rank as youngest barons and baronesses, as appears by the following.

Dukes eldest sons rank as youngest Marquisses.	
Daughters	Marchionesses
Youngest sons	Earls
Marquisses eldest sons	Earls
Daughters	Countesses
Youngest sons	Viscounts
Earls eldest sons	Viscounts
Daughters	Viscountesses
Youngest sons	Barons
Viscounts eldest sons	Barons
Daughters	Baronesses.

ORDER of PRECEDENCE.

Kings Sons and Grandsons

Dukes	Privy counsellors
Marquisses	Judges
Dukes eldest sons	Masters in Chancery
Earls	Visc. younger sons
Marq. eldest sons	Barons younger sons
Dukes younger sons	Knts. of the garter
Viscounts	— bannerets
Earls eldest sons	— baronets
Marq. younger sons	— of the Bath
Bishops	— bachelors
Barons	Colonels
Visc. eldest sons	Serjeants at law
Earls younger sons	Doctors
Barons eldest sons	Esquires.

A Description of the County of Suffex. With a new and correct MAP.

SUSSEX, so denominat'd from the South-Saxons, is a maritime county, having the English channel on the south, Surrey and part of Kent on the north, Hampshire on the west, and Kent on the east. It is a long tract of land, of about 66 miles from east to west, and not above 20, where broadest, from north to south; and its circumference is reckon'd at about 158 miles. It is said to contain 1,140,000

acres, and 21,540 houses. It is divided into 6 rapes, and these again subdivided into 65 hundreds, containing 312 parishes, one city, 8 boroughs, and 4 cinque ports, besides other market towns. The city, boroughs and cinque ports send each 2 members to parliament so that the whole county, including the 2 knights of the shire, returns 28 members. The air of this county is generally pretty good, tho' often clouded with vapours, which arise from the sea. The inhabitants have sufficient plenty of fish and fowl, from the rivers, with which it is well furnished, and from the sea; but tho' here is so large an extent of coast, it cannot much boast of its harbours, which are generally uncertain and dangerous, by reason of its shelves and rocks, as also the abundance of beach thrown up by the S. W. winds. The soil is tolerably fertile and agreeable to the husbandman, but troublesome to travellers in the winter, particularly in the part call'd the Weld, the land lying low, and the ways deep; but that called the Downs, on the sea coast, is a very pleasant champaign country, yielding store of corn and grass, and feeding cattle in abundance. The middle parts have meadows and corn fields, and the north part woods and groves, where there are a great many iron-works; and they have very good powder-mills near Hastings. This county gives title of earl to the family of Yelverton. The places of note are,

1. Horsham, 10 miles S. W. of Rygate in Surrey, and 35 S. W. of London, one of the largest towns in the county, and an antient borough by prescription, which sends 2 members to parliament. It stands in a fruitful soil, has a fine parochial church, a freeschool well endowed, and a good stone quarry. It has a prodigious quantity of poultry, and its market is on Saturday.

2. East-Grinstead, 12 miles N. E. of Horsham, a borough also by prescription, which sends 2 members to parliament, and has a market on Thursday.

3. Midhurst, 17 miles S. W. of East-Grinstead, a very antient borough, standing upon a hill, surrounded with others. It is water'd by the river Arun, sends also 2 members to parliament, and has a market on Thursday.

4. Petworth, 5 miles E. of Midhurst, has a market on Saturday, belong'd formerly to the Piercy's earls of Northumberland, and is chiefly fam'd for a noble seat of the duke of Somerset, whose father, the late duke, married the heiress of that family.

5. Chichester, 10 miles S. of Midhurst, and 50 S. W. of London, a city and a bishop's see, and also a county of itself, which

which sends 2 members to parliament. It lies in a pleasant valley, is walled about in a circular form, and is encompass'd by the river Lavant, except on the N. side. It is well and regularly built, and consists chiefly of 4 large streets, which center at the market-cross. It is incorporated by the stile of mayor, aldermen, and citizens, has markets on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and its chief manufactures are malting and making needles. It has 6 churches, besides the cathedral, and a harbour for ships. The cathedral is not large, but neat, and has a very high stone spire.

6. Selsey, formerly the bishop's see, from whence it was removed to Chichester in the reign of William the conqueror. It lies in a peninsula, 5 miles S. of Chichester, and had its name from the fish called seals, which abound here: 'Tis now famous for good lobsters and cockles. There are several old camps in the neighbourhood, supposed to be Roman and Danish.

7. Arundel, 8 miles E. of Chichester, pleasantly situate on the side of a hill, and water'd by the river Arun, where ships of 100 ton may ride. Its trade is considerable, and its markets are on Thursday and Saturday. 'Tis an antient borough by prescription, by the stile of mayor and burgeses, and sends 2 members to parliament. It has this peculiar privilege, that the dignity of earl is annexed to the castle-honour and lordship of Arundel by act of parliament 7 Hen. VI. and belongs to the dukes of Norfolk and their eldest sons.

8. Terring, 6 miles E. of Arundel, has a market on Saturday, and a harbour for ships.

9. Steyning, 5 miles N. E. of Terring, an antient borough by prescription, with the stile of constable and burgeses, which sends 2 members to parliament. It has a handsome church, and a market on Tuesday.

10. New Shoreham, 5 miles S. E. of Steyning, sends likewise 2 members to parliament, being also an antient borough by prescription, by the stile of constables and inhabitants. It stands commodiously on the shore, has a good harbour, and a dock for building men of war and merchant ships.

11. Cuckfield, 12 miles N. E. of New Shoreham, has a market on Tuesday.

12. Helmston, or Brighthelmston, 5 miles E. of Shoreham, on the coast, has a market on Thursday, and a harbour for ships.

13. Lewes, 6 miles N. E. of Helmston, is pleasant and healthy, stands on high ground among other hills, and has a great many noblemens and gentlemens seats in and about it. It sends 2 members to par-

liament, tho' it is not under the direction of a corporation, but is governed by the gentlemen of the town. It is large, populous and well built, has 6 parish churches, and a market on Saturday.

14. Bramber, 1 mile S. E. of Steyning, an antient borough by prescription, that sends 2 members to parliament, tho' it is so much reduced, that there are scarce 20 houses in it, and the inhabitants all very poor.

15. Haylsham, 10 miles E. Lewes, a small town, with a market on Saturday.

16. Eastbourn, 6 miles S. of Haylsham, another market town, seated near the sea, and noted for the birds called wheatears, which are caught here in great numbers.

17. Battel, 10 miles N. E. of Haylsham, so named from the great and decisive battle, that was fought on the plain where the town stands, called Heathfield, between K. Harold and William duke of Normandy, which procured the latter the crown of England, thence called William the Conqueror. The town owes its original to a monastery, called Battel-abbey, which William built and endowed, and gave to the Benedictine monks, to pray for the souls of the slain. The market was formerly on Saturday, but now on Thursday.

18. Hastings, 5 miles S. E. of Battel, an antient town and one of the cinque ports, situate between a high cliff towards the sea, and a high hill towards the land. Its harbour was formerly famous, but 'tis now a poor road for small vessels, having been ruined by violent storms. The town has several good houses, and consists of two streets, in each of which is a parish church. It has markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

19. Winchelsea, 6 miles N. E. of Hastings, another of the cinque ports, in the corner of the county, where it borders on Kent. It was formerly famous, but now so reduced, that the inhabitants are but few, and the market has been long since discontinued, tho' it still sends 2 members to parliament.

20. Seaford, 8 miles S. E. of Lewes, another of the cinque ports, that sends 2 members to parliament, as all the cinque ports do, of which there are 8, viz. 4 in Kent and 4 in this county, tho' antiently they were but 5, from whence they had their name. (See our Magazine for Nov. last, p. 492 F.)

21. Rye, 3 miles N. of Winchelsea, govern'd by a mayor and jurats, and is also one of the cinque ports. It is commodiously situate upon a bay at the mouth of the Rother; yet 'tis but an ordinary town, inhabited mostly by fishermen: However, it has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday, and Saturday.

For the London M







JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the APEN-
DIX, 1749, Page 604.

*In the Debate begun in the APPENDIX
to your Magazine of last Year, the
next Speaker after M. Cato, was
A. Posthumus, the Purport of
whose Speech was as follows, viz.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS to the question, whether half-pay officers be included in the first enacting clause of this bill, if we attend to reason, and not to a play of words, it is impossible, I think, we should doubt of it. In my opinion, they are not only included in the first clause of this bill, but have been included in the same clause of every mutiny bill that has passed, ever since we had any such amongst us; and the arguments I have heard against it, seem to me to proceed rather from the niceties of schools than from any solid reason; therefore, I wonder, I have not heard the old proverb mentioned, that half a loaf is no bread, and applied by those who have argued upon the negative side of this question; because it is as good an argument in their favour, as any they have made use of: Yet if I saw, that a man had eat half a loaf to his dinner, it would be impossible to convince me, that he had eat no bread. But to be serious, a learned judge has told us of its being held as a certain rule in the interpretation of laws, that when the preamble of an act is particular, the enacting clauses are no way confined by the preamble, because the preamble only shews the reason for making such an act at that particular time; and for an example he gave us the act made in 23d of Charles II. making it felony, without benefit of

January, 1750.

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clergy, to cut off or slit a man's nose by lying in wait, and with an intention to disfigure him, which act was made on account of a most atrocious assault upon Sir John Coventry, then a member of this house, for which a reason it has ever since been called the *Coventry act*, because the assault upon that gentleman was the cause of it.

We likewise find in our law books, Sir, many examples, where the words of an act have, from a parity of reason, been extended to persons not expressly mentioned in the act; and particularly we may observe, that by an act of 5 Eliz. it was enacted, that mariners and gunners should be comprehended within the meaning of the statute of 18 Hen. VI. against soldiers, retained to serve the king, who should refuse to go with, or depart from their captain without licence. But in our mutiny acts there is something more express; for there is not only the same reason, for subjecting half-pay officers to military law, that there is for subjecting those in full pay, but the former, I think, must be meant to be comprehended, otherwise the words, *or in pay*, would be quite useless, because all officers in full pay are regularly mustered; consequently, if they only had been meant to be comprehended, there would have been no occasion to add the words, *or in pay*.

I have said, Sir, that there is the same reason for subjecting half-pay as whole-pay officers to military law; and this, I think, must be acknowledged by every one who considers the great expence which the publick is put to, in providing half pay for such a number of them, and the small or rather no title many of them

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have

have to claim any reward for past services; for should a young gentleman buy a commission in any regiment here at home, and the regiment should be broke before he got to it, he would of course be put upon the establishment of half pay. Could such a one pretend, that he had merited such a reward from the publick by his past services? No, Sir, he could have no such pretence; therefore the half pay must be looked upon as a retainer, and a gentleman's accepting of it, must be looked on as an engagement, that he shall be ready to serve the publick again in the same station as soon as called on to do so: If he breaks that engagement; if after subsisting by the publick, perhaps for 20 years together, he refuses to serve the publick when it has occasion for his service, the government ought to have a power, whether they use it or no, to punish him in some more severe manner than that of striking him off the list of half pay.

For these reasons, Sir, it has always been deemed, so far as I have ever heard, that half-pay officers were, by the first clause of every mutiny bill, made subject to the penalties and punishments by the bill inflicted, and liable to be tried by a court martial, as therein appointed. They were so in the year 1715; for if they had not, neither the vote of the house of commons, nor the advertisements, mentioned by the noble lord who spoke last, could have made them so, and consequently it would have been downright murder in the eye of the law, with respect to every one concerned in putting to death the four half-pay officers then tried and condemned by a court-martial, and shot in pursuance of the sentence of that court. But, in my opinion, there was not the least doubt to be made of their being subject to the mutiny act then in force; and therefore, I think, the noble lord who spoke last, and who was

then secretary at war, did right in signing the order for trying them by a court martial, tho' neither of them had accepted of the whole pay offered, nor repaired to the places appointed by the advertisement for that purpose.

I am, therefore, clear in opinion, Sir, with the learned judge, and with many other learned lawyers in this kingdom, that if the words should be left out, as now proposed, the half-pay officers, both of the land forces and marines, would nevertheless be subject to the penalties and punishments of this bill; but as some people have been pleased to doubt of it, and as our leaving those words out would confirm them in their doubts, which, considering how much disaffection prevails amongst all ranks of men, might be of the most dangerous consequence in case of a sudden invasion or insurrection, I shall therefore give my negative to the question.

Upon this M. Cato stood up again, and replied to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Must beg the noble duke's pardon in not agreeing with him to call the execution of the four half-pay officers in 1715 murder, for I am sure it was done without any malicious intent, and no one will deny their having deserved to be punished with death, tho' that punishment was not inflicted according to the legal method prescribed by our constitution. To call such a mistake murder, will reach much farther than the noble duke imagined; for as all concerned in murder are held to be principals, the members of his majesty's council who authorised the order, and the members of the court-martial who carried it into execution, as well as the secretary at war who signed

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signed and transmitted .it, must be guilty of murder, which, I think, is carrying the matter a great deal too far.

Besides, Sir, the secretary at war is but a ministerial not a constitutional officer, and is obliged to issue orders A according to the king's direction, when properly authenticated to him. A man of spirit will, 'tis true, refuse to sign or transmit orders which he knows to be unjust and illegal, and will rather resign than comply; but when it is only a matter of doubt, I B think, he is obliged to obey, because a delay in the execution may be attended with danger to the state. This, however, was not then my case: I do not yet doubt of the justice, I did not then doubt of the legality of the order I signed: I then C thought I was right in what I did; but when I had time to consider the question more maturely, and to weigh all the consequences, I concluded, that half-pay officers neither were, nor ever ought to be included in any mutiny bill: I am still of that opinion, D and therefore must be for the question.

The next that spoke was C. Lælius, whose Speech was in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I AM sorry to hear disaffection represented in such a hideous light, as it has been by several lords who have spoke upon this subject. IF am sure, we have no reason to think so from what appeared upon a late trying occasion; and I am afraid, that the alterations and additions that have been made to the bill now before us, will no way lessen that disaffection; for they will raise, they have G already raised discontents and fears in the minds of many of his majesty's subjects. The officers of the army,

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'tis true, can never become disaffected; but they may become discontented, and their discontents may raise disaffection in others. The loyalty and obedience of Englishmen has always been, and, I hope, always may be preserved, not by rigid laws and severe punishments, but by a true sense of honour, and of the duty they owe to their country; therefore, when rigid laws and severe punishments are enacted, with regard to the gentlemen of our army, it will naturally be supposed, that they are to be employed in such services as neither honour nor duty can lead them to perform.

I wish, Sir, this question, in relation to half pay officers, had never been brought upon the carpet: I am sure, there was no necessity for it: Have we not seen them, upon all occasions, upon the first surmise of a war, an invasion, or rebellion; I say, have we not seen them flocking up to London, and offering their service to the government; nay, soliciting to be employed? And those who were at a great distance, and not able to bear the expence of a long journey, have they not always desired their friends here, to give notice to the administration, that they were ready, at a call, to repair E wherever ordered? Do not we know how ready they were to engage in that dangerous expedition to the West-Indies, at the beginning of the last war, where they had more to fear from the climate than from the enemy? Can we have forgot how many of them lost their lives in that fatal expedition? It has, upon all occasions, appeared, that more of them have offered their service, than could be employed; and I do not at all wonder at it, for where duty, honour, interest, and glory unite in the call, can a man, who has any thing of the spirit of a soldier refuse to obey? If any should hereafter refuse, would you force such men B 2 into

into your army, and leave those at home, who would rejoice at being employed?

These things, Sir, are so well known, that we are at a loss to find out a reason for a minister's desiring to subject half pay officers to the penalties and punishments of this bill: No good one can be assigned; and therefore people are apt to suggest to themselves a bad one: They are apt to suppose, that our ministers have some wicked schemes in view, and that they are resolved to employ the army as well as the half-pay officers in services, which no man of honour will engage in, unless he be compelled by rigorous laws and severe punishments. The doctrine of passive obedience, Sir, had, I thought, been long since almost entirely rooted out of this kingdom; but by our mutiny bills we are step by step going farther than that doctrine ever went; for we are going to establish not only passive but active obedience among a very considerable part of his majesty's subjects. As I was always against the doctrine of passive obedience, so I shall be against any extension of this new doctrine of active obedience.

But we are told, Sir, that the words now proposed to be left out, contain no extension of the military law, because half-pay officers always were comprehended in the first clause of every mutiny bill, and thereby subjected to military law. I am sure, no one of them I have conversed with ever thought so, and no argument I have yet heard can convince me that it was ever so. There may be in an act of parliament some pretty general enacting clauses, after a particular preamble; but I cannot think, that any judge would venture to extend a penal law to persons not described either in the preamble, or in any of the enacting clauses. For example, a man that lies in wait with a design to murder a man, and happens

serves death as much as he that lies in wait with a design only to disfigure a man, and succeeds in his design; yet if the former was indicted upon the *Coventry act*, and it should come out upon the proof, that the prisoner had no design to disfigure but really to murder, and with such a weapon as could not leave room for supposing, that he intended to murder by maiming. I doubt much, if any judge in England would, from a parity of reason, venture to condemn him to be hanged upon that indictment; for one of the great securities for the lives, liberties, and properties of the people of this kingdom is, that penal laws are to be strictly interpreted, and not, from what a judge may fancy to be parity of reason, extended to persons or offences not expressed or described in the statute.

Now, Sir, as all our mutiny acts are not only highly penal, but derogatory to the common law of the kingdom, therefore they ought to be more strictly interpreted than any other sort of penal laws; consequently, they can never be understood to comprehend half-pay officers; and the statute of the 5th of queen Elizabeth, which the noble duke was pleased to mention, is so far from being an argument for their being so understood, that, in my opinion, it is an argument flatly against it; because it shews, that a clause in an act of parliament was necessary for extending the statute of the 18th of Henry VI. to mariners as well as soldiers retained to serve the king in his wars. No one doubts but that a new act may extend a former act to persons not before named or described; but this act shews, that it cannot be done by interpretation; for as mariners retained to serve the king in his wars, may properly enough be called sea soldiers, and more properly than half-pay officers can be called officers in pay, the 18th of Henry VI. might, by parity of reason, have been extended to them without a new

new act, if such a thing had ever been done, or were allowed to be done by our constitution.

Then, Sir, as to the words mustered, *or in pay*, I must observe, that in our first mutiny acts, and, I believe, in all of them till the 7th or 8th of Q. Anne, the words of the first enacting clause were thus: Every person being in their majesties service in the army, *and* being mustered *and* in pay as an officer; by which words a gentleman of fortune who served in the army without receiving any pay, could not be made subject to the mutiny act, or tried by a court-martial, at least here in England, in the time of peace; but this, it seems, was not thought proper, and therefore the disjunctive *or* was afterwards put instead of the conjunctive, *and*, plainly with an intention to make all gentlemen, who served in the army, subject to the laws of the army, whether they received pay or no; for it is certain, it could not be done with an intention to include half-pay officers, because the alteration was made during the heat of the war in Q. Anne's time, when there were none such in being; and the clause thus altered has been continued ever since, I believe, with the same design; for if the words, *or in pay*, should be again altered to, *and in pay*, many gentlemen of fortune might chuse to serve as officers, without receiving any pay, to prevent their being subject to martial law, which would not perhaps be agreeable to our ministers, tho', I think, it could not, here at home, and in time of peace, be of any disadvantage to the service, and would be extremely agreeable to me; for I should be glad to see young noblemen and gentlemen of fortune qualifying themselves to serve their country in time of war, without being any way burthensome to the publick. This would add to the character and reputation of our army, and would make it much less dangerous to our

constitution; because the custom of receiving pay, may, in time, give a mercenary turn to the temper even of a man of fortune, which may prevail with him to hold his commission, and expect preferment or rather a greater pay, upon terms which he would not otherwise have submitted to.

By such means, Sir, we might render our army much less expensive than it is at present; and this, I am certain, we have great occasion for. We are now got into a most terrible situation: We are not now able to bear the expence of a war, should it become ever so necessary: Nay, we cannot bear even the expence of peace, without neglecting the sea service, which is our sheet-anchor; and what adds to our misfortune is, that our circumstances are well known to all our neighbours, which of course will incline our friends to neglect us, and our enemies to insult us; so that the less able we are to bear the expence of a new war, the more we are in danger of being forced into one; for in publick life it is the same as in private, those that are known not to have courage or ability to revenge the wrongs they meet with, are but the more exposed to be wronged: Nay, in publick life this maxim holds more certain than in private, because compassion may operate in favour of an innocent weak man, but among states and princes compassion was never allowed to have admittance. *Vae victis esse*, was the answer of the insolent Gauls to the just complaints of the Romans, who were with gold redeeming the poor remains of their pillaged and burnt city: Heaven avert their having it ever in their power to make such an answer to this nation.

If they ever have, Sir, it will be occasioned by our neglecting our true strength, which consists in our militia and navy, and trusting for our defence to a mercenary army, taught

to observe all the punctilios of a review, and kept in obedience by sanguinary laws and quick executions. For my own part, I never thought that such laws, or such executions, were necessary for keeping the officers and soldiers, even of a standing army, to their duty in time of peace; but I am sure, I shall never be for extending their dreadful operation to gentlemen who have been dismissed the service, and are allowed, by their country, only a small pittance to subsist on, that they may be ready, whenever their country shall again have occasion for their service; and I am the more against it, because of the two new doctrines I have heard supported in our debates upon this bill; one of which is, that the government is not absolutely bound to restore our half-pay officers to full pay, even when they call them out to service; and the other is, that no man, who once accepts of a commission in the army, can resign his commission, and leave the service, without leave from his majesty or the chief general. These I call new doctrines, for I confess they are so to me; and they add considerably to my apprehensions of a regular standing army. I never thought that a gentleman, who has the honour to bear his majesty's commission, was, like a common soldier, bound to serve during life, whether he would or no; nor did I think, that the government could call a gentleman on half pay from living at free cost, with a father or brother in the country, and send him to the West-Indies, without restoring him to full pay. It signifies nothing to tell me, that such things are never done: If they can be done, I must look upon every gentleman in the army as a slave for life, and preferable to other slaves only by the nature of his service. But if this bill passes, as it now stands, half-pay officers will be in a still worse condition. As the

mutiny laws formerly stood, a half-pay officer might have refused to serve, unless restored to full pay, without incurring any other punishment than that of losing his half pay; but if made subject to military law, he is to be shot if he refuses, so that he is made a slave for life, without any certainty of a sufficient subsistence, which is a condition, to which I shall never agree to reduce any fellow subject, unless he has committed some crime for which he deserves to be hanged.

I shall admit, Sir, that it would be wrong in a half-pay officer to refuse serving when called on, if the service required be no way inconsistent with his honour or conscience, and an offer made of restoring him to full pay; and I admit this, because I look upon half pay as a sort of retainer for future, as well as a reward for past service. I say, Sir, a reward as well as retainer; for, I hope, no commission in the army is ever given, without the merit of some passed service: I mean military service. I hope commissions are never put up to sale, and given to the highest bidder: I am certain, they should never be so; and I remember, that in one of the mutiny acts in king William's time, there was a clause enacting, That every commission officer should, before being mustered, or his commission registered, make oath, that he had neither directly nor indirectly given nor promised any sum of money, present, gift or reward, to any person whatsoever for obtaining his commission, other than the usual fees. Such an oath, I am told, is still required in the Dutch service; and I wish it had been still continued in ours; for the sale of commissions in the army ought, I think, to be absolutely prohibited, except in one single case alone, which is that of an old superannuated officer, who has served long and faithfully, and has a family to provide for. In such a case, indeed, a sale might be allowed;

ed; and if it were, the purchaser could not be said to have no merit to plead for being put upon half pay, even tho' the regiment should be broke the next moment; because he purchases, and consequently may plead the merit of his predecessor.

For this reason, I say, Sir, that half pay ought to be looked on as a reward as well as retainer; but suppose it were to be look'd on as a retainer only, and that it was a crime in a half-pay officer to refuse serving again when called on, I think, his loss of half pay, for the future, is a punishment severe enough for that crime, and even too severe when he has a good reason to plead for such refusal, which too frequently happens; because they are often shouldered out of their rank in the army by favourites; and when they are, they have a good reason for refusing to serve, unless they be restored to that rank which justly belongs to them. But to put their refusal in the worst light, death surely is too severe a punishment, and a punishment, which, for another reason, ought not to be inflicted, because it may compel them to go upon services, and execute orders, that are inconsistent both with honour and conscience.

These services I need not explain to you, Sir, as they have been so fully set forth already by the noble lord who spoke first in this debate; but I must observe, that it is no sufficient answer to say, the bill is an annual bill, and if a bad use be made of the powers now granted, we may leave them out, or provide a remedy against them, in the bill to be passed next year. Sir, a very bad and dangerous use may be made of almost any power, and yet it may be very difficult, if not impossible, to prove it. If you cannot prove it, the advocates for power have a prevailing argument, No bad use has been made of this power, why should it not be continued? I shall always, therefore, be against grant-

ing any new power, but what appears to be absolutely necessary, *quia me vestigia terrent*; for I must observe, that in the course of our mutiny bills from their first original, many good clauses have from time to time been introduced, which, like meteors, have disappeared in a session or two, but no one bad clause, for such I call every increase of military power or punishment, or very few, could ever be got rid of after it was once introduced.

The bill's being an annual bill can, therefore, Sir, be no excuse for giving way to the introduction of any clause that may be of dangerous consequence to our constitution, and is no way necessary for the good government of our army. Such, I think, the clause now under consideration would be, should it pass into a law as it now stands; and for this reason I shall be for the amendment proposed.

The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Claudius Marcellus, which was to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

THERE are two sorts of half-pay officers, who ought to be distinctly considered in our deliberations upon this bill: I mean those who have nothing but their half pay to subsist on, and those who have an estate of their own, or some other employment, sufficient for supporting them like gentlemen. Now I am so far from looking upon the half pay as a reward for past services, that when it was first established, I believe, it was designed for the first sort of gentlemen only; and that the distinction was not then made, because it was not supposed that any man would be so avaritious as to desire pay from his country, when he could do his country no

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service, and could support himself without any such assistance. The practice is so scandalous in itself, that nothing but custom could ever have given it a countenance; but the practice has so long obtained, that a gentleman of a large land A estate is not now ashamed of receiving half pay from his country in time of peace: Nay, he insists upon it as his right, and thinks the government do him injustice if they refuse it.

Now, Sir, with respect to the B first sort of half-pay officers, I join with the noble lord who spoke last in thinking, that a suspension from half pay would be punishment enough upon them, for refusing to serve their country when called on; and, I believe, should this clause pass as C it now stands, the government would never inflict any other; but with regard to the last sort of half-pay gentlemen, a suspension from half pay is hardly any punishment at all, tho' they are, by far, the most criminal. I am therefore, Sir, for leaving D this clause as it now stands, because it will put it in the power of the government, to inflict such a punishment upon this sort of gentlemen as they deserve; for, I think, all half-pay officers ought to be put upon the same footing, all equally E obliged to serve the government when wanted, and all equally punished if they refuse, which is far from being the case at present; for to take half pay from a gentleman who has no other mean of subsistence, is a punishment, in my opi- F nion, worse than death itself; but to take from a man, of opulent fortune, the trifle he receives yearly as half pay, can scarcely deserve the name of punishment; for which reason the government ought to be empowered to inflict some other.

This, Sir, will be one good effect of continuing all half-pay officers in the same state they were in last year, and when it is seen, that they will

probably be continued in the same state for the future, that is to say, as much subject to martial law as any other officers in the army, it may produce another good effect, by making all those who never ought to have had half pay, throw it up: I mean all such gentlemen as can live comfortably without it; which will be a considerable saving to the publick; and this we have, certainly, great occasion for at present, if we be in such a melancholy state as the noble lord, who spoke last, has represented.

But the principal good effect, Sir, will be that of preventing any half-pay officer from joining the enemies of his country in any rebellion or invasion that may hereafter happen; for whether the military punishment of the four half-pay officers in 1715 was legal or no, it had so good an effect, that no one half or whole-pay officer joined in the last rebellion, tho' it had, soon after its first appearance, a much more inviting aspect than the other ever could put on. If this effect was produced when it was a doubt, whether half-pay officers were subject to martial law or no, will not the effect be much more certain, after the question is put out of all doubt by an express clause in an act of parliament? And this is an effect, which, I think, we ought at all times to aim at as much as possible; for tho' I do not think disaffection is now much to be apprehended, yet it ought always to be guarded against, especially in the present circumstances of Europe, when our natural allies are all more likely to be forced to call upon us for assistance, than to be able to send us any, in case we should have occasion for it.

Having thus, I hope, shewn, Sir, G that whether half-pay officers were formerly liable to the penalties and punishments of the mutiny act, or no, they ought, for the future, to be made liable, I have no great occasion

occasion to examine the question, whether they were so formerly, therefore, I shall only touch upon an argument or two that have occurred to me, and have not yet been mentioned in this debate. That officers in half pay are deemed to be officers, by all their brethren in full pay, is without question; because, such an officer may be sent with the king's letter to command a garison or a party, and the inferior or younger officers of that garison or party, will, without scruple, submit to his command; but a man that never had a commission cannot be sent with such a letter to command any garison or party, because the officers would certainly refuse to submit to his command. So likewise it is plain, that half-pay officers are deemed to be officers by the other house of parliament; for if any gentleman of that house should accept of a commission in the army, suppose it be but an ensign's, he must be re-elected; but when an officer, a member of that house, accepts of a new and higher commission, it is not judged necessary for him to be re-elected, because preferment in the army, or navy, is not deemed to be a new place or employment; and for the same reason, if a half-pay officer, a member of that house, be put upon whole pay, or receives a new and higher commission, it is not judged necessary for him to be re-elected. From whence it is evident, that they look upon a half-pay officer as an officer in the army; which is so strong an argument for the affirmative side of the question, that I wonder it was not mentioned before, by some lord better acquainted with the customs of that house than I can pretend to.

But, Sir, I shall insist no longer upon this question, because it is not the proper question in debate. The only proper question is, whether half-pay officers ought to be made liable to the penalties and punishments

of this bill; and as I am clearly of opinion they should, I am for leaving the clause as it now stands.

To this C. Lælius replied in Substance as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Shall admit, that the only proper question now before us is, whether half-pay officers ought to be made subject to the penalties and punishments of this bill; but to that question, surely, it is of some importance to know, whether they ever were made so before last year; for if they have remained free from any such subjection for three or four and thirty years, without any bad consequence, there can be no reason for us now to strip them of the chief privilege of Englishmen, which is that of prosecuting or being tried by a judge and jury, who must be supposed to be impartial, because they have no connection with, or dependence upon those, who carry on or patronize either the prosecution or defence. We ought, therefore, to consider this question, before we determine the other; and I was surprised to hear the noble lord talk to us of the custom of officers in the army, or the practice of the other house, in matters of election, especially in a debate where a nice point of law is to be determined.

The question is not, Sir, whether half-pay officers are officers, but whether they were ever officers liable to be tried by martial law before Lady-day last: And this question seems to have been determined in the negative, even by those who were the draughtsmen of the bill now before us. In all former mutiny bills, the first clause run thus, *Every officer in his majesty's service in the army*, but the gentlemen who drew up this bill, and who, I be-

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lieve, were some of the best lawyers in the other house, considered, that it would be ridiculous to say, that half-pay officers are officers in the army, since they belong to no regiment, troop, or company, of which that army was composed; and A
as they were resolved to include half-pay officers in their bill, they have therefore altered the first clause thus, *If any person being mustered, or in pay as an officer*; so that by thinking themselves obliged to leave out the words, *in his majesty's service in* B
the army, in order to include half-pay officers, they have plainly declared their opinion, that no such officers were ever included in any clause which had these words in it, and consequently were never subject to the penalties and punishments of any C
mutiny bill before that of last year, when they were subjected, as they are now, by an express clause at the end of it.

The first question must, therefore, I think, Sir, be determined in the negative, and as no inconvenience ensued, for so long a time, it is the strongest argument that can be urged against the necessity of including such officers in any mutiny bill for the future. Besides, the noble lord who spoke last, did himself furnish us with another strong argument, by observing, that no half-pay officer joined in the late rebellion, notwithstanding the inviting aspect it soon acquired. As they were not then subject to any mutiny law, it is a proof that no such law is necessary for preventing their joining in any future rebellion. I am sure, the noble lord did not design any reflection; but I must look upon it as a reflection to suppose, that any officer was then prevented from joining by the terror of what happened to the four half-pay officers in the year 1715. Can any gentleman be more afraid of being shot than of being hanged? I hope, we have not an officer in our army, that would not chuse to be shot rather

than hanged : I hope, we have not many that could be prevented by any terrors from following the dictates of their honour and conscience. But as this is too severe a trial, I am against subjecting them to any such ; because such terrors may more probably operate against our constitution, than against any future rebellion or invasion.

I shall allow, Sir, that a man of fortune, who takes his country's pay in time of peace, and skulks B from its service in time of war, deserves a more severe punishment than being suspended from his half pay; but such a behaviour will always carry its punishment along with it, the contempt and reproach of his country; and I am afraid of trusting C any administration with a power to inflict a higher punishment, if any higher can be, lest that power should be made use of for engaging officers in services which no man of honour would undertake; and lest the suspi-
D cion of this might, in time, drive every man of honour out of our army, which, I am confident, is not the design, tho' it may be the effect, of rendering our military punishments so severe, and extending their influence beyond its usual bounds.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in
our next.]

[illegible]

The WHIMSICAL PHI-
LOSOPHER, &c.

DISSERT. III.

Wherein the general Observations upon publick Liberty, in Differt. I. in our Magazine for May last, p. 206. are applied to our own Constitution.

G **T** O apply what I have said to our own constitution of government, which is a free government, because the absolute power of the society is lodged in king and parliament, one house of which consists

sists of representatives septennially at least chosen by the people. This will constitutionally as well as naturally secure to us the enjoyment of publick liberty, so long as the people continue virtuous and brave; for even supposing that our nobility and the members of the then house of commons should become generally selfish and corrupt, and that the then administration should be possessed of such a revenue, and so many lucrative posts and employments, as to be able to get a corrupt majority in both, to consent to dangerous laws, or to approve of oppressive measures; yet as a new general election must come on in seven years, the people would reject with scorn those candidates that had betrayed them in the former parliament, and chuse such a house of commons, as with a brave people at their back, would rectify all that had been done amiss in the former parliament, provide for the security of our constitution in time to come, and bring many of the corruptors as well as the corrupted to condign punishment.

But if the people in general lose either their virtue or their courage, we are undone; if both, we are irrecoverably lost. I shall first suppose, that the body of the people, including lords as well as commons, have lost their courage, and are in their nature become indolent and cowardly, which is the certain consequence of a people's being long kept unaccustomed to arms, and unacquainted with military discipline. In this case, even a virtuous parliament must either make proper regulations for restoring the people to their wonted courage and military discipline, or they must consent to the keeping up of a numerous mercenary army to defend us against invasions. If by mistake they fatally chuse the latter, the next thing an ambitious king or wicked minister has to do, in order to deprive us of our liberties, is to render the officers

and soldiers regardless of every thing but their pay and preferment, and the people generally selfish and corrupt. The former he may easily succeed in, because it is the certain consequence of a mercenary army's being long kept in pay; and in order to succeed in the latter, he will begin with the members of both houses of parliament, and then with the electors at every election.

Suppose he should not succeed in this: Suppose the people should have virtue enough to take the alarm, and that both houses of parliament should begin to take measures for guarding against his secret designs, so as to oblige him to dissolve or prorogue them before passing the mutiny bill; yet if he has succeeded in the former, he has done his business. Can we think the army would disband upon the expiration of the former mutiny bill? A declaration of war against any state in Europe, or even against the emperor of Morocco, or the pirates of Algiers, would with them, though not with any other man of sense in the kingdom, be a salvo for that noble, wise, and well contriv'd boon we got by the revolution, call'd *A declaration of our rights and liberties*. Perhaps two or three, or two or three score of officers might resign their commissions, but their places would be immediately supplied by others, and a number of serjeants advanced to be officers, which would secure the affection as well as obedience of all the common men, because they would all expect to be made officers in their turn. This would secure the fidelity of the army to the king, which is the only fidelity they are by their oath obliged to; and a small well-disciplin'd army would be sufficient for holding a cowardly, unarmed, and undisciplined people in subjection.

Thus it is apparent, that if the people be not in their nature brave as well as virtuous, it will be easy

C a measure to agree to for

for an ambitious king or wicked minister to deprive us of our liberties : And I am sorry to observe, that the mercenary army so long kept up by authority of parliament, the treaties we have made for the assistance of foreign troops approved of by parliament, and our calling in those foreign mercenaries with the approbation of parliament, upon every insurrection of a few of our own people, seems to be a parliamentary concession, that our people are in their nature become so indolent and cowardly, as not to be trusted to upon any occasion.

I therefore think I have a parliamentary authority for concluding, that if our people are still virtuous, they are not brave ; and if they should next be deprived of their virtue, a despotick and arbitrary sway not only may, but necessarily must be set up ; for should our people become generally selfish and corrupt, no administration could keep the wheels of government in motion, according to our present constitution, without bribery and corruption, because every member of parliament, who neither had nor expected any selfish advantage from the then present administration, would be for a new one, and would therefore neither consent to nor approve of any measure under the present ; the necessary consequence of which would be a dissolution of that parliament, or a change in that administration.

If the latter expedient should be resolved on, the same necessity would return in a year or two ; because a new opposition would be formed by the friends of the old administration, which, would soon be joined by all those, who had found themselves disappointed in their expectations under the new ; and by this coalition a majority would be formed, which would force a new change, unless prevented by the powerful influence of bribery and corruption.

I shall, indeed, grant, that a frequent change of ministers or magistrates, when it is constitutional, is

far from being a political evil ; but frequent changes brought about by selfish majorities in parliament would be fatal ; because every change of ministers would produce a change in our publick measures ; for an opposition in parliament must always be formed by condemning the measures of the ministers then in power ; and when the leaders of the opposition became ministers, they could not with any countenance pursue those very measures they had before condemned : If they did, two or three such changes would render the very name of parliament not only contemptible but hateful to the people, which would enable a justly provoked sovereign to lay parliaments entirely aside.

But instead of a change in the administration, suppose the king, from a conviction of the wisdom and integrity of his then ministers, should dissolve the parliament ; if the people were in their nature selfish and corrupt, would it be possible for him, without the aid of bribery and corruption at the elections, to get a new parliament of a different complexion from the former ? On the contrary, the opposition would probably be stronger and more violent in the new than it was in the old ; because men of a selfish and corrupt nature do not judge of ministers, magistrates, or measures, from any motives of a publick nature, but from the advantages they enjoy or expect, which was my reason for saying, that publick liberty consists in no freeman's being obliged to submit to any laws or magistrates, but such as are, *from motives of a publick nature*, approved by a majority of the people ; and as men of a selfish and corrupt nature do not judge from such motives, but, as I have said, from the advantages they enjoy, or expect, therefore, when a people are become generally selfish and corrupt, those who are, or expect to be, in any lucrative post or employment under the government, will approve of the then present administration,

ministration, however weak, however wicked ; and those who neither are, nor expect to be, in any post or employment, will always, in hopes of a change, murmur and exclaim against the then present administration, let it be never so wise and just ; especially as the weakness of human nature, even under the best administration, must furnish sufficient matter for complaint.

Now, as these last must in this as well as in every other country be by far the most numerous, it is evident, that neither the king nor his ministers could expect, without the aid of bribery and corruption at elections, to get a new parliament of a different complexion from the former ; consequently, if the people of this kingdom should become generally selfish and corrupt, no administration could keep the wheels of government in motion, without bribery and corruption. Our ministers could expect no concurrence in parliament but by corruption, their friends could expect no success at any election but by corruption ; and this they would practise, this they would be forced to practise, till they had got power enough to do by compulsion and terror, what they before did with bribery and corruption ; which power a succession of corrupt parliaments would certainly furnish them with by degrees, if the nation should in the mean time escape being conquered by some foreign potentate ; which is a danger every nation must be, and this nation in particular would be exposed to, during the turbulent and dreadful interval between the people's becoming generally corrupt, and the sovereign's obtaining a power to do by compulsion and terror what he was before obliged to do by bribery and corruption ; as I shall presently demonstrate : But first I shall explain what I mean by such a power.

By such a power I do not mean a power established by law, such as that of declaring it high treason, misprision of treason or a premunire, for any man to give his vote in parliament contrary to the directions he receives from court, or to give his vote at an election against the candidate who comes provided with the minister's or the king's commendatory letter, as is now the case with regard to the election of our bishops ; for tho' such a power be in itself more eligible than that I am going to describe, I do not think that even a corrupt parliament could by corruption alone be brought to consent to it, because it would put an end to all future hopes of bringing their votes to a good market ; but the power I mean is that which is established by a multitude of penal laws, a corrupt judicature, and a slavish mercenary, and abandoned soldiery,

By a multitude of penal laws, the lower rank of people may be kept in such terror of prosecutions, that few of them will chuse to render themselves obnoxious to a minister, by opposing his friend at any election ; and a jacobite or republican plot, whether real or artfully cooked up, will always be of great service for preventing men of superior rank from being very troublesome either in parliament or at elections. In both these respects our government is already furnished with a greater variety of weapons than ever belonged to the tyrannical emperors of Rome ; and conscience, I believe, is as little regarded by our British informers as it ever was by the Roman Delatores. We have a greater number of penal laws relating to our customs and excise, than ever subsisted in the Roman empire ; with this additional terror, that no *Cessio bonorum*, no *Act of Insolvency* can ever be pleaded by those unfortunate wretches, who by these penal laws become debtors to the crown. And our plot-makers have two engines to work with, whereas the Roman artists had but one, which was that of a pretended design to dethrone the emperor and restore the commonwealth ; but in this country, either a Jacobite or a republican plot may be contrived, according to the character of those who are designed to be made the sacrifices.

Thus with regard to weapons or engines, of which a tyrannical use may be made, our government is already better provided than the imperial government of Rome ever was ; but, thank God ! our judicatures are not yet so corrupt, nor our soldiery so abandoned. However, it cannot be said, that we are absolutely secure against the future existence of both these evils. *Nemo repente fit turpissimus*, may be applied to nations as well as private men. A people never become at once superlatively wicked, no more than a private man. Tho' corruption be a weed of quick growth, it is not a mushroom. It generally begins at court, and spreads among the fribbles, the flashes, and other butterflies which bask in that sunshine ; but when it has taken root among the people, it soon mounts up to the bench, and covers the seats of justice as well as legislature. The terror of being removed upon the demise of the sovereign, may prevent a judge's being zealous in supporting the privileges of the people, and a secret additional salary may make him obedient to the directions of the court. This with a select jury, and a well-disciplined tribe of informers, may subject the life and fortune of every man in the kingdom to the resentment of a minister ; and then he will want nothing but a slavish, mercenary and

and abandoned soldiery, for establishing his power of doing by compulsion and terror, what he was before obliged to do by bribery and corruption.

For this purpose such clauses will by degrees be introduced, and made part of the mutiny bill, as must render the life of every man in the army absolutely dependent upon the pleasure of the chief commander; and care will be taken to eradicate, as much as possible, all principles of religion, virtue and humanity from the minds of the officers and soldiers. They will be taught to believe, that implicit obedience to the orders of their commanding officers, and courage in the execution, are the only virtues of a good soldier; and at the same time care will be taken to make our army resemble the lion's den, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*, where any man may enter, but none shall retreat without leave of the sovereign. By such means as these the army may be prepared to execute the most unjust sentence of a corrupt judicature, the most unlawful and cruel orders of a wicked minister, and then will that power be fully established, which must render corruption in a great measure unnecessary, because no man will dare to vote against the court candidate, much less to stand in opposition to such a candidate.

This, I say, would certainly be the consequence of the people's becoming generally selfish and corrupt, should the nation in the mean time escape being conquered by a foreign power; but this is a danger which every nation in such circumstances must be exposed to, and this nation more than any other, because it is so much the interest of France to make a conquest of us, at least so far as to render our court absolutely dependent upon the court of Versailles. To render this danger manifest, let us consider what must necessarily be our publick conduct during the interval of our ministers being obliged to keep the wheels of government in motion by means of bribery and corruption. As soon as this scheme of government is resolved on, the first thing they must do is to lay a plan for getting such a publick revenue as may be necessary for this purpose; and as taxes can neither be multiplied nor increased in time of peace, the nation must be involved in foreign wars, that they may have an opportunity to get new taxes imposed. As to all projects for new taxes, those will be most greedily embraced by our ministers, which affect our commerce, our manufactures, and our poor, for these two reasons: 1st, Because such taxes will not at first be sensibly felt by our nobility and landed gentlemen, who make up the whole of one house of parliament, and a great majority of the other,

consequently their consent to such taxes will be the more easily obtained. And, 2dly, Because such taxes are the most expensive in the collection, and require the greatest number of officers; and as the crown has not only the nomination of all such officers, but the appointment of their salaries, such taxes must necessarily furnish our ministers with a plentiful fund for corruption.

So much for the ministerial choice of taxes, but then if those taxes were to expire with the war, it would put an end to their scheme of government; therefore they will take care not to propose such taxes, or such a number of them at once, as may by their yearly produce answer all the expences of the war; but they will every year propose a tax as a fund for borrowing a sum of money sufficient for the service of the ensuing year, and that the said tax shall continue till that sum of money with the growing interest be paid off, that is to say, for ever. By this means they gain two signal advantages, viz. that of preventing the people's being sensible of the expence of the war which they have unnecessarily begun, or unnecessarily continued; and that of establishing a perpetual fund for corruption.

But now let us examine the consequences of this conduct in our ministers: As publick liberty is more strongly founded in the constitution of our government, than in that of any government I ever read of, it would be many years before our ministers could gain from our parliaments such a power as might enable them to do by compulsion and terror, what they were before forced to do by bribery and corruption; consequently, the nation must be involved in war after war; in every war new taxes must be imposed upon our commerce, manufactures and poor; and all those taxes must be mortgaged for ever. From hence these three fatal consequences must necessarily ensue: 1st, A great part of our foreign commerce would be transferred to the French, which would at last render them an overmatch for us at sea. 2dly, Our publick revenue would by degrees be so deeply mortgaged, that we should not be able to carry on any war either offensive or defensive. And, 3dly, Our common people would become so discontented and dispirited, that even an invading French army would from them meet with very little resistance. And in such circumstances, I am afraid, our ministers would basely submit to the dictates of the court of Versailles, upon the single condition of allowing them to hold possession of their places, and of plundering the people under pretence of the pensions, salaries and perquisites annexed to those places.

During

During such a base submission, would this nation be a free and independent nation? No man who understands the terms will say so. But suppose, that before our being reduced to such a wretched condition, some man of spirit should get the ear of his sovereign, and should advise him to assert the independency of his crown, before it was too late; a war would be the necessary consequence, and for the carrying on of this war with success, not only money must be had, but proper persons must be employed in all stations, and the most exact oeconomy observed: Would this be possible for a minister who had a selfish people and a corrupt parliament to deal with? In order to preserve a majority in parliament, all posts and places, not only in our civil government, but even in our fleets and armies, must be bestowed upon those, or the friends of those, who have an interest in parliament or at elections, without any regard to their knowledge or capacity for performing the duty of the office to which they are preferred, merit and service must in every case be neglected, and fraud, oppression, and misbehaviour in many instances overlooked or connived at. If the minister does not do this, he will soon lose his interest in such a parliament, after which he can expect no money for carrying on the war he has begun, nor a concurrence in any measure he proposes for rendering it successful; and if he does by such means preserve his interest in parliament, he may form excellent schemes, he may project glorious enterprises; but as the execution of them must be trusted to weak, ignorant, or cowardly officers, he can expect no success. Such a war therefore would only serve to precipitate our ruin, and if it did not end in our total overthrow, it would at least destroy the little foreign commerce we had left, and expose us to be over-run by the armies of France, as soon as any future prince or minister should dare to disobey her most imperious commands.

Consequently, I think, I may with the highest probability conclude, that if the people of this nation should become generally selfish and corrupt, and thereupon a scheme should be resolved on for keeping the wheels of government in motion by bribery and corruption, till our sovereign, or rather his ministers, could obtain from parliament such a power as I have described, for doing by compulsion and terror what they were before obliged to do by bribery and corruption: I say, I may with the highest probability conclude, that before this effect could be produced, we should be in the utmost danger of being conquered or

reduced to a state of slavish dependency by France.

But now suppose that, during this dreadful interval, we should escape this danger, and that our ministers should at last obtain such a power as I have mentioned, I shall grant, that in this case our government would be more vigorous, and better able to defend itself as well as the nation against a foreign enemy; but would the people be free? Should we have any publick or social liberty left? Such a government, in order to deceive the vulgar, and to furnish their tools with a pretence for haranguing at coffee-houses, upon the security of our liberties, and the justice and moderation of our ministers, who acted in every thing according to law: Such a government, I say, might for this end do as the Roman emperors did: They might, nay, probably would preserve the outward forms of our constitution: The parliament would meet annually: The chancellor would go in his great coach to the house of peers: The speaker in his to the house of commons; and once in seven years the people would be entertained with the raree-show of a general election: But we should have just as much liberty left as the Romans had under a Caligula, a Nero, or a Domitian; and if it should ever be our unlucky fate to have a prince upon the throne of the same complexion, we should be made to feel the same tyranny and oppression.

How careful then ought we to be in the preservation of our liberties? And as I have shewn, that it will be impossible to preserve publick or social liberty, if the people should become generally selfish, corrupt, and cowardly, methods must be taken to propagate a true publick spirit among them, and to cultivate a military spirit as well as military discipline among all those that are allowed to have any share in our government; for as to all other methods, they will prove to be but quackish remedies, which may please for a time, but will end in the destruction of our happy constitution, as I shall endeavour to demonstrate in my next dissertation.

A Pamphlet has lately been published under the following Title, viz. Free and important Disquisitions concerning the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; wherein is made appear, that the Writers of the Old and New Testament were not inspired by the Holy Ghost, in the Sense, generally understood; the Difficulties of the Learned concerning the Text of the holy Scriptures ingenuously acknowledged; the pretended Necessity of oral Traditions sufficiently overthrown; and, such a middle Way pointed out,

out, as is conceived most proper to fix in Mens Minds, a just Esteem of the sacred Writings, on a solid Foundation.

Translated from the original French of the celebrated M. Le Clerc.

AS this was the work of so great a man in the learned world, we think ourselves obliged to take some notice of it; but not at liberty to give any more than his first two or three conclusions, which are as follows:

‘ Thus much only, to let you see that this great zeal men pretend for the letter of scripture, is little more than a cloak made use of, to hide the small esteem they have for the real religion of Jesus Christ; which consists neither in criticisms, nor controversies, but in keeping the commandments of God.

If it be asked, What authority is allowed the holy scripture, and what use is to be made of it according to these principles? I answer, to begin with the New Testament, which is the main foundation of our faith, in the first place, Jesus Christ, in whom were hidden all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge, and whom God has expressly commanded us to hear, was absolutely infallible. We are to believe without hesitation whatever he says, because he says it, and because God has testified that he speaks nothing but truth.

In the second place, since we have nothing writ by Christ himself, we are to believe what his apostles have said concerning his life and doctrine; since God has given testimony to them by the miracles he enabled them to do; and since they themselves sealed the truth of their deposition with their own blood. As they tell us only what they saw and heard, it was impossible for them to be deceived in the substance of the history and doctrine. It may happen that in a circumstance of small importance they relate things not so exactly as they happened, and agree therein not exactly together. But in the historical facts, whereon our faith in Jesus Christ is grounded; his being born of a virgin, his miracles, his death, his resurrection, and his ascension into heaven, they all agree, though some difference may be found among them in particular circumstances, which is nothing to the substance of the history. It is no ways necessary for the foundation of our faith, as I before observed, that they should agree exactly in every circumstance to the least tittle; and of what use is the trouble the learned have given themselves to reconcile these sort of contradictions? It is better to own ingenuously that there are some, than to strain the sense of their writings, to make them

agree with one another; which instead of converting libertines, excites only their raillery, and confirms them in their impiety. As to what concerns the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not the least contradiction appears among the evangelists, although expressed in different terms, and related on different occasions. We must observe therefore, that they confine themselves only to the sense, and not exactly to the same order in which Christ preached it; nor are we rigorously to insist upon their expressions, as if they made choice of some words rather than others, that we may insinuate certain niceties which are ordinarily attributed to them without the least probability; nor should we lay such stress upon the order they make use of in their writings, as to colour thereby inferences, otherwise not in the least obvious in the sense of our Saviour’s words. A man of very small observation will find, that popular expressions are every where made use of, without ever aiming at elegancy, or speaking with that exactness, philosophers or geometricians use in their writings. Why should we then, as is commonly the case, insist so much upon the manner of their expressing Christ’s doctrine? Let us endeavour to understand the genius of the language they use, and to adhere to the substance of essentials; which are expressed so frequently, and in such a variety of ways, that there is no difficulty in framing to our selves an idea thereof, sufficiently clear to instruct us perfectly in our duty.’

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

EIN the historical register for the year 1722, there is an account of the death of the following nobility, that died the latter end of the year 1721, and in the year 1722, which I look upon as an extraordinary thing, and what seldom happens, that such a number of quality should die in so short a time. If you are of the same opinion, and think it worth a place in the next Magazine, it is at your service.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
R. W.

Dec. 16, 1721. Lord George Manners.—17. Earl of Scarborough.—21. Earl of Exeter.—23. Lady Cadogan.—25. Lord Johnstone.—Jan. 8, 1722. Lady of the lord Russell.—14. Duke of Holstein.—16. Lady of the lord Newbourg.—20. Lord Cornwallis, Duke of Manchester, Earl of Holdernefs.—21. Duke of Bolton.—25. Duchess of Zell.—29. Countess of Gainfborough.—Feb. 4. Duchess of Beaufort.—8. Earl of Suffolk.—12. Lady Cavendish.

dish.—March 1. Marquis of Lothian.—15. Countess of Clanrickard, Lady of the lord Polwarth.—19. Lord viscount Sonds.—28. Earl of Suffolk's daughter.—31. L. Brereton.—April 9. Earl of Exeter.—19. Earl of Sunderland.—May 1. Duke de Merceur.—8. Earl of Rothes.—16. Countess of Suffex.—18. Marchioness of Kingston.—21. Earl of Tankerville.—June 16. Duke of Marlborough.—23. Countess of Suffolk.—26. Viscountess Falkland.—July 3. Lady Lockart, daughter of the lord Wharton.—4. Lord St. John.—30. Countess of Darnley.—August 1. Countess of Pembroke.—4. Duke of Leeds's daughter.—7. Countess of Scarborough.—10. Hon. Mr. Howard, brother to the duke of Norfolk.—15. Earl of Bradford's daughter.—Sept. 24. Earl of Leicester's sister.—Oct. 3. Lord Hinchinbroke.—17. Earl of Clanrickard.—18. Hon. Mr. Lumley, uncle to the earl of Scarborough.—Nov. 9. Countess of Stamford.—23. Dutchess of Somerset.—27. Marchioness of Carmarthen.—Dec. 9. Dutchess of Richmond.

There also died the same year, 1722, the following baronets and persons of distinction, viz.

Sir John Shaw, Sir Paul Whichecote, Sir John Rous, Sir John Wittwong, Sir John Houston, Sir Edward Boughton, Sir Mountague Nelthorpe, Sir John Hartop, Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, Sir John Walter, Sir Charles Holt, Sir Robert Nightengale, Sir John Lauder, Sir Robert Davers, Sir Gilbert Dolben, Sir James Grey, Sir George Thorold, alderman of London, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Sir Justus Beck, Barts.—

Sir William Scawen, Kt.—Lady of Sir John Keyle, Lady of Sir Robert Nightengale, Barts.—Lady of Sir John Bennett, Lady of Sir Edw. Wood, Kts.—Bishop of Leighlin and Fernes.—Sir Tho. Abney, alderman of London.—Lady of Sir Rob. Heysham, ald. of London.—Col. Blackstone.—Sir George Matthews, Sir William Lewen, alderman of London, Sir Joseph Hodges, Knts.—Lady of Sir Robert Furness, Bart. Lady of Sir John Shadwell, Knt.—Colonel Stanley's lady.—Brigadier general Hamilton.—Lady of Sir William Leman, Bart.—Lady of Sir George Mertins, alderman of London.—Lady of the bishop of Rochester.—Lord chief baron Bury.—Lady of Sir George Lockart, Lady of Sir Thomas Stapylton, —Lady of Sir Ralph Ashton, Lady of Sir Charles Pye, Barts.—Lady of Sir Samuel Dod, Knt.—Bishop of Clonsfert.—Lady of Sir William Thompson, Knt. recorder of London.—Doctor Manningham, bishop of Chichester.—Colonel Markham.—Lady of Sir John Doiley, Bart.—Major general Wightman.—Lady of Sir David Mitchel, Knt.—Lady of Sir Robert Davers, Bart.—Lady of Sir Richard Levet, Knt.—Brigadier general Bowles.—Lady of Sir Edward Lutwyche, Knt.—Lady of admiral Pembow.—Lady Giffard, sister to Sir William Temple, Bart.

These all died in the year 1722, besides a great many others of inferior rank, such as esquires, &c. that I have taken no notice of. And I believe it never was known in the memory of man, that so many great personages died in so small a time as one year.

Extracts from a famous Latin ANSWER to Dr. K—'s SPEECH at opening the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, with an exact Translation.*

He certainly offends against good Manners and the Discipline of the University, who is so vulgar, as to call names and give abusive Language.

Contra Mores bonos et Academæ Disciplinam peccat, quisquis ad Contumelias et Opprobria descendit. Epist. ad Edw. Bentham, S. T. P. Pag. 6.

DOCTOR K—G

Epist. ad E. B. Pag.

Hath disgraced his gown,
Prostituted his character,
Lost the respect due to his age,
Is grown a mere child again,
Become a common laughing stock,
And endeavours to make all the young gentlemen of the university mad, who, between friends, are fools already.

Doctorem purpuram dehonestavit, 12
Prostituit atque perdidit
Senectutis reverentiam,
Repuerascens,
In ludibrium transit,
Et adolescentes ex stultis insanos facit. 13

[This sneer I borrowed from Terence.]

* See London Magazine for last year, p. 559.

HE IS LIKEWISE

	Pag.
A factious citizen.	6
A thoroughly impudent fellow.	
A jack o' both sides.	
A common town cryer.	
An inconsiderable malicious creature.	
A croaking testy old fellow.	7
A disorderly, intemperate, audacious, knavish fellow.	8
A trifling pettish orator.	
A liar and an enemy to his country.	
A spunger, hanger-on or footman.	
An impertinent medler or busy-body.	
A sharp censor of political principles ; and	
A dictator in politics.	
A catcher at popular applause.	
A hatchet-face.	
An immoderate joker.	
A foolish prater.	
A pert saucy buffoon.	
A scurrilous old fellow.	
A scoffer.	
An officious declaimer.	
A filthy, sorry, rascally, bloody, dishonest fellow.	
A doating old man.	
A momus.	
A novice in all kind of literature.	
A man of no note among us learned.	
A tacker-together of bad rhymes.	
A writer for a day.	
A scholar only among blockheads.	
An orator only in a factious disaffected mob.	
A Latin scholar only among those who understand nothing but English.	
A stage-player.	
A stage-player or hypocrite.	
A turbulent fellow.	
A wrangling pettyfogger and glutton.	
An actor.	
An impertinent, dissolute, fool-hardy, overbearing fellow.	
A false accuser.	
A bug or wall-louse.	
An out-law.	
A prize-fighter.	
A writer of barbarous Latin.	
A mutinous abusive citizen.	
A fool.	
An arrogant slanderer.	
Out upon 't !	
Out upon 't !	
Out upon 't !	
Out upon 't !	
I have more.—	
And can answer a bill at sight—	
Civis factiosus.	
Gnaviter impudens.	
Prævaricans.	
Præco.	
Levis et malignus.	7
Senex querulus et iracundus.	
Intemperans, andax, fraudulentus.	8
Levis et iracundus orator.	9
Fallax et reipublicæ inimicus.	10
Affecula.	11
Ardelio.	
Dogmatum politicorum censor ; atque	
Dictator.	
Popularis auræ captator.	12
[I stole this from Livy.]	
Vultus mucro.	12
Vehemens derisor.	
Ineptiens.	
Scurra procax.	
Γελατοποιός senex.	
Derisor.	
Orator officiosus.	
Spurcus.	13
Senex delirans.	14
Momus.	16
In republica literaria novus homo.	17
Nullius inter literatos notæ.	
Pseudo-rhythmorum confarcinator.	
Brevis ævi scriptor.	
Inter illiteratos literatus.	18
Inter factiosos orator.	
Inter Anglicisantes Latinissimus.	
Histrion.	22
ῥυπαροειτής.	
Turbulentus.	23
Rabula.	
Comædus.	26
Petulans, licentiosus, temerarius, seditiosus, arrogans.	
Calumniator.	28
Cimex.	
Proscriptus.	
Gladiator.	30
Latinitatis impuræ scriptor.	
Turbulentus et petulans civis.	
Ineptus.	
Obtrectator.	passim
Vah !	11
Vah !	12
Vah !	
Vah !	22
Habeo alia multa—	
Quæ proferentur post, si—	32

ERRATA. Ardelio Pag. 11. { Not applied to Dr. K—g, but to the v—ce—ch—llor, the
 Affecula. 11. { R—ff—e trustees, many others of the nobility, gentry,
 and nine tenths of the U—ty.

BUT

I WHO ANSWER

A M

A man of good extraction, ingenuous, honest, courteous, and good-natured.

An impartial judge of all things, and a critick in good manners, especially the τὸ πρῶτον.

A sincere, conscientious and generous man.

A nice observer of every thing polite and delicate.

The only true judge of the Latin tongue.

Very fond of retirement, and the most peaceable man in the world.

Judicious, prudent, discreet, and full of wisdom.

Not one who would create any trouble to myself, or uneasiness to any other person.

Neither envious, rash, unadvised, or malicious.

And let it be remembered,

That I have done all this for the sake of the university :

That I always prefer the good of the publick to my own private interest or advantage.

Epist. ad E. B. Pag.

Ingenuus & benignus. 5
Rerum censor æquus & decori arbiter.

Vir bonus & liberalis. 20
Elegantiarum spectator elegans.

Judex vere Romanus. 22
Homo otii atque pacis amantissimus. 25

Vir sapiens atque cordatus. 29

Non is sum, qui molestias aut mihi, 30
aut aliis ultro facefferem.

Neque malignus neque temerarius. 24

Meminerint,

Hæc fecisse me ipsius rei academicæ 33
causa :
Utilitati publicæ potius quam privatæ consulentem.

F O R

With pleasure I recollect, that I was bred in a bee-hive :

A honey bee amongst honey bees :

Not an absurd, officious and arrogant bee ;

Nor an idle unprofitable drone :

Not an angry implacable bee, that stings without fear or wit ;

Nor yet a bee that can't sting at all.

Ego me in alveario innutritum lubens recognosco : 32

Apes inter mellificas apem :

Haud importune officiosam aut arrogantem ;

Sed neque prorsus ignavam aut inutilem :

Non sane irritabilem aut iracundam ;

Sed neque stupidam, neque inermem.

R E A D E R

Do thou pardon my honest pride ;

For it is I alone that must defend and maintain the honour of the university.

Venia m'dabis arrogantiae non inhonestae ; 3
A me academicæ τὸ ἀξίωμα defendi debeat. 2

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Amongst the variety of machines that have been erected for the raising of water, there is none comparable to the fire engine, which was first found out, and now perfected by modern philosophy. The chief reason which prevents its being used so universally as otherwise it would be, is the great charge of working it, which tho' it is inconsiderable where fuel is plenty, as particularly in coal-mines, or but little felt in any publick work, where the expence is

defray'd by a company, as at Chelsea, York-buildings, &c. where the profits out-balance the cost ; yet, to a private gentleman, who only intends it for his pleasure and amusement, to play fountains and cascades, &c. the constant expence is too great to make it suit the generality.

Now, was it possible to substitute the fire of the sun instead of common fire, by collecting its rays into a focus, and reflecting them on the copper of the fire engine, by means of a common burning glass, or a large concave reflecting mirror of polished metal, or, perhaps more conveniently, by the newly reviv'd method of Archimedes,

D 2

which

which by throwing the focal point to a greater distance, may be capable of many advantages that the others are not, this would in a great measure answer the purpose.

I am sensible, many objections will arise, particularly these three following: First, that the focus will vary according to the motion of the sun. Secondly, that the heat in the focal point will be too extream. And, thirdly, that the sun does not constantly shine. As to the regulation of the first, I allow it is difficult, but I think not impossible; for the mirror not being fixed, might be moveable by a small piece of machinery, regulated by the engine itself. The second objection, of the heat's being too intense, may be removed by placing the mirror nearer to the copper, and by that means enlarging the focus, and moderating the heat. As to the third objection, that the sun does not shine constantly, it lays this intended improvement under no other disadvantages, than what a wind-force is equally liable to; for in the hot months, when water is more particularly wanted, there is commonly more sun than wind.

I am sensible, the above scheme will not answer where there must be always a constant supply; but should imagine it would be very sufficient to raise water enough from a well, to replenish (as opportunity serv'd) what water a pond lost by the heat of the season, and other accidents.

As several very useful inventions have owed their improvement to very small beginnings, I submit these hints (immature as they are) to the consideration of the learned. 'Tis not my being prepossessed in their favour, that induces me to beg them a place in your Magazine; but that they may be more universally considered, and by that means receive more probability of improvement.

Yours,

HYDRAULICUS.

Bedford-Row,

Nov. 3.

Westminster Journal, Jan. 6.

Present State of the Northern Powers.

Sweden, upon the death of Charles XII, the succession of his sister Ulrica, but more upon the transfer of the crown to the prince of Hesse-Cassel, husband of Ulrica, and now king and landgrave, recovered the liberty she had lost under her two last monarchs. The authority of the crown is more limited in that kingdom, than perhaps in any other, Poland only excepted. An assembly, somewhat in the nature of

our parliament, and composed of four states, the nobility, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, enjoys the legislative power, and enacts laws with the royal assent. The senate has the administration of affairs; and the chief minister is the president of the chancery, who at this time is count Tessin.

The word *Chancery*, in most of the northern countries, means something different from the court called by that name in England. It includes the several offices belonging to the administration, and in particular those which with us are under the secretaries of state. Hence it is, that the president of the chancery in Sweden is virtually, as well as nominally, prime minister of the kingdom. The great chancellor of Russia has much the same authority.

It is well known, what a long, bloody, and obstinate war was carried on betwixt Charles XII. and the Czar Peter I; and that some years after the death of the former, a peace was concluded betwixt the two crowns. This hath been once interrupted by a short breach, which occasioned two campaigns, and was healed by the treaty of Abo, the terms of which are the present conditions of the peace betwixt Russia and Sweden. This treaty entered not only into the disputes betwixt the two crowns, but into the domestick and interior state of Sweden. It stipulated, that the Swedish constitution, as it now stands, and was settled at the accession of his present majesty king Frederick, should be preserved inviolable, and that Russia should guarantee this preservation: Yet, at the same time, by a sort of contradiction in terms, it provided, that Russia should not concern herself in the domestick affairs of Sweden. From these articles arise the controversy, that has of late threatned the peace of the North.

It is the interest of the Russian sovereign, tho' despotick at home, to prevent the restoration of despotism in Sweden. Such authority, in a prince at the head of a warlike and vindictive people, a people exasperated against the Russians by old animosities, and more particularly by the losses sustained from them in the two last wars, might one time or other become dangerous to the growing greatness of the Russian empire; a greatness which chiefly depends upon the acquisitions made from Sweden upon the Baltick, and the gulph of Finland.

The heirs to both crowns are of the same house, were elected to their present expectations in the same year, and had before their election all the natural ties to each other that could subsist betwixt two princes. The successor of Sweden is in the

the prime of manhood, and had been administrator to the grand duke of Russia, when only duke of Holstein Gottorp, during his minority. This young prince, who is the eldest branch of the family, and just now become of age to obtain a seat in that council over which he is one day to preside, relinquish'd his claim to Sweden, upon his call to the succession of Russia, to this relation.

The prince successor of Sweden, tho' raised to that honour by the Russian interest, was thought soon after to have gone over to the other party, which, under the influence of France, cherishes the natural hatred of the Swedish nation against Russia, and that fondness for the glory of their monarch, which necessarily tends to render him absolute. It is no wonder, if an active and aspiring prince has listened to the flattery of such doctrines: But whether any regular design of seizing such absolute power, together with the crown, when the latter may lapse to him by the king's death, was actually formed betwixt him and his favourites, at the head of whom stands count Tessin the president, is more than any private person can pretend to determine. We only know, that the court of Russia suspected such a design; that it made remonstrances on that head at Stockholm, and to the Swedish minister at its own court; and that it endeavoured to persuade the rest of Europe into the same apprehensions.

Thro' an entertainment of this jealousy on one side, and a dread of the consequences of it on the other, both powers prepared to be upon their guard in 1748. They drew troops to their frontiers, fitted up their ships of war, and shewed a face as if hostilities were immediately to ensue: Yet we were at the same time told, that the king of Sweden, growing pacifick in the decline of his life, and disapproving the measures of the prince successor and his friends, would exert all the authority he had to ward off the storm during his own reign: But as this was then expected to be very short, and the monarch's influence was known to be small, the preservation of peace in the north was judged, at the best, to be very precarious.

Another year, however, has passed, and no war is yet begun in those countries. The great powers in the south and west of Europe, disengaged from hostilities among themselves, have interposed to prevent them betwixt their northern allies. France was known to have great interest at Stockholm, which she hath increased by a new treaty; to part of which, relating to the general state of the north, Denmark and Prussia have acceded. The subsidy France

takes on herself; as she hath also done in respect to Denmark, in a new particular treaty with that crown. France and Great Britain seem the two only powers, which make a custom of paying subsidies to foreign princes.

But Great Britain, it is supposed, can have little influence at Stockholm, since the difference which occasioned the recall of her minister Mr. Guy Dickens, who is now gone in a publick character to the court of Russia. This court therefore, and the court of Vienna, have endeavoured, in the course of their mediation, to throw their weight into the Russian scale, as a counter-balance to France, and the other close allies of Sweden. What has been actually done, in the way of negotiation, we do not fully know: But all parties, principals and allies on both sides, have professed a desire to preserve the publick tranquillity.

The only authentick acts on this subject, that have been given to the world, are those that have passed betwixt Russia and Sweden themselves. The former proclaimed aloud her suspicions, and demanded a categorical explanation, on the matter of them, from the court of Stockholm. She hath even seemed extremely difficult in receiving the satisfaction she required. The king of Sweden, his prime minister count Tessin, and last of all the prince successor himself, have solemnly declared, that they have had no hand in, or knowledge of, such a design as the Russian ministry had suggested: They forbid the propagation of such reports in Sweden, and threatened the authors of them as ill designing persons, and enemies to the peace of their country. Yet still Russia insists on another disavowal, which, as the constitution of Sweden now is, may be deemed of more authority than either of the former; she requires, that the states of the kingdom should disclaim any intention of the kind suggested, and a resolution to oppose such an intention in any other. These states must be assembled, and then probably we shall hear more on the subject.

In the mean time, the troops and fleets on both sides have appeared ready for action, in case action should be required: But the fleets have been long since returned into port, and the troops into winter quarters. And we must not omit, what our last advices have told us, that an adjustment of all disputed points is far advanced in some mediatorial court, and will, in all probability, put a peaceful end to a quarrel, which, for more than twelve months past, has furnished the principal subject of conversation to the politicians of Europe.

The principal concerns of Russia, which are not intermixed with those of Sweden, or already mentioned, may be reduced to these few particulars: The journey of the empress to Moscow, her long residence there, and the acts of devotion she has performed, after the rites of the Greek church: The complimentary speeches made to her, and to the grand duke and duchess, by the ministers of several powers, and the answers made in the name of those princes by the chancellor or vice chancellor; which pieces those ministers usually communicate at large to the publick, and they may, perhaps, be valuable compositions in the Russian original: Some few alarms, which quickly blew over, from the side of little Tartary: Great wealth acquired from new mines in Siberia, and the country of the Kingis Casan, which not many years since submitted to the Russian power: Projects for the extension of commerce, particularly from the north east of Asia, as we attempt the same thing by the north west of America: And the promotion of all useful and ornamental sciences among the natives of that empire.

His Danish majesty seems to pursue steadfastly his own interest, and that of his subjects in conjunction with it. The trade of Denmark, though small in comparison with that of Holland, is yet more considerable than most persons in England suspect. The Norwegians had formerly a trade to Greenland, which they deserted, and it lay neglected for some centuries: But the Danes now frequent that country again, and find their account in the whale fishery. They have long had a settlement at Tranquebar in the East Indies, from which many Protestant missionaries have been sent to propagate the christian faith among the natives: That East Indian trade they seem now to prosecute with more zeal and success than ever. Among the West India islands they have a small share, though less considerable than that of any other European proprietors; and lately they have made peace with the powers of Barbary, in order to come in for a proportion of the trade in the Mediterranean and Levant. These considerations render the claims, which his Danish majesty is said to have made to the Orkney and Shetland islands, in order to traverse the project of carrying on a fishery there from Great Britain, the more worthy of notice: But as we have heard no more of this claim since it was first promulg'd, and it seemed at the time a very weak foundation, probably it may be either drop'd or suspended.

As Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is a city of no great extent, and, being inclosed within strong fortifications, which are again surrounded with lakes, is incapable of farther extension, the inhabitants,

upon the increase of their trade, were of late very much crouded. In some measure to remedy this defect, his Danish majesty has given his fine gardens of Amalienbourgh, within the said inclosure, to the citizens, which will afford them space for several convenient streets. Here it is obvious to remark, that the kings of Denmark, while their subjects were free, used to reside much in their chief city: And it was by drawing thither the nobility, in 1660, that Frederick III. rendered himself absolute. It was the same in France before the power of the crown quite oppress'd that of the states. But now both the kings of Denmark and the kings of France, chuse rather to spend their time in their palaces in the country. Their Danish majesties, hitherto, seem to have made such a use of their power, as has much endeared them to their subjects, and the disuse of the royal gardens in the city, in the instance now before us, appears to be of great benefit to the citizens.

The king of Prussia, contrary to the expectation of many, has observed a strict neutrality, as to arms, ever since the peace of Dresden at Christmas 1745: Yet the number of his troops has been kept up, and improvements have been making in their discipline, all this time.

He still solicits the guarantee of the empire for Silesia; and promises, we are told, to pay off the loans on that province, as soon as he has obtained that solemn act of the Germanick body.

We have often mentioned this prince as the sole depositary of his own councils; which, as courts are in general now formed, seems the only way of keeping them secret. This is so religiously done at Potsdam, that no reports of the marches or encampments of Prussian troops, or indeed of any other publick affairs in that monarchy, deserve much credit, till it is given them by royal edicts or declarations, or by the execution of the things themselves. What the views of his Prussian majesty are with regard to the state of the north, and particularly of Courland, we must be obliged, therefore, to permit time to inform us.

In the mean while we are certain, that no duke of Courland is yet chosen, tho', besides the late duke count Biron, and the famous marshal count Maurice of Saxony, a brother of his Prussian majesty, a son of the king of Poland (who hath several sons to dispose of) and some others, have been talked of for that dignity.

And as to the king of Prussia, we know, from the authority of his own acts, and the effects of them, that he is not only labouring to render his subjects peaceable towards each other, by a reformation in the laws,

laws, but to increase the number of them, by inviting foreigners, with very tempting immunities, to come and settle in his dominions; and to augment the wealth of individuals, and consequently of the whole community, by encouraging arts, manufactures, and commerce.

These are imperial works, and worthy kings!

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THAT the happiness of the people, with regard to the supports of life, principally depends on the products of our own nation, I believe, will be readily admitted by all, and presume, if what I have to offer tends to increase that product (which I hope to make appear by and by) I may, without further apology, proceed to submit to publick consideration the following thoughts, hoping they may be improved by some better hand, and be thereby recommended to the legislative powers. Suppose it were enacted by authority, That any person having or occupying land, lying in an open or common field, might have power to inclose and keep in any part of the same, at all times, sinking all claim of common, &c. for such inclosed land: A law to this purpose, I will endeavour to make appear from arguments deduced from the plainest principles and maxims in husbandry and agriculture, would in a few years very much contribute to the improvement of every farm or estate, consisting of tillage land, in the kingdom, and consequently to the good of landlord and tenant in particular, and of the publick in general. For no tillage land, be it ever so good, will support itself in plight; that is, 'tis impossible to keep a stock upon it, sufficient to manure and till it, without a considerable quantity of meadow and grafs ground to support a proper stock for that purpose; and there are few or no farms but are in some degree more or less wanting of grafs ground to support proper stocks of cattle for them. All this is so plain and notorious, that none without forfeiting all pretence to any knowledge in husbandry can deny it. And 'tis easy to infer, that, had the farmer power (by making such inclosures as wou'd supply his wants, and enable him to keep a good and proper stock of cattle upon his farm) he wou'd from such a power derive the greatest advantages; for by his keeping more cattle, and thereby making more manure and tilling less land, than before, he will be enabled so to force and manure the same, that though he has inclos'd a

third or fourth part, the remainder will produce crops equal in quantity and goodness to what the whole does at present; the greatest difference he will find will be in his expences, by plowing and seeding a third or fourth part less land. And though these advantages of getting as good crops with less charge, and less danger of missing a crop (the land that is best manur'd being always the surest) be very considerable, yet those arising from his stock of cattle will be more so; for he may then keep not only more, but better; he will not then be necessitated, as most now are, to keep cattle for little other profit than that of making muck of their straw to manure their land with, by reason of their being starv'd on bad commons and pastures, but he will then have it in his power to raise and support a good stock, as well as a large one, the profits of which may be almost equal to that of his grain, and this he may do without the charge and inconveniency of giving an extravagant rent for inclosures at a great distance from him, as our best farmers are now obliged to do. All these advantages, and many more, that wou'd accrue to the farmer by putting the above scheme in practice, the curious may be better informed of, by applying to those persons that have the happiness to live where the inhabitants could unanimously agree to advance their own interest, by laying down large quantities of land to make pastures, and regulating their fields and pastures by proper stints: They have in some measure attained the salutary ends I am recommending. And here I must caution the curious enquirer, to beware of being deceived by such persons as are so prejudiced, so fastned and riveted to the way they have been used to, as not to be reasoned out of it: Such there are and always will be, who stand in the way of all improvement. Hence appears the necessity of a law for that purpose.

As to the publick good, with regard to grain, it appears by what has been observed, that though less land may be tilled, than at present, the annual product of corn will not be less, but more certain. Besides, inclosures are, as it were, a reserve, always ready to supply us with grain in our greatest need; for whenever that advances the usual price, inclosures are converted into tillage to supply the want, which, by reason of their rest and fertility, they never fail to do. And as to the good of the publick arising from the increase and improvement of cattle, &c. that must be plain to all, for what can tend more to that end, than the well stocking our shambles with meat, our markets with cheese and butter, our tan-sats with leather, and

our

our clothiers and combers with better wool than we can do at present?—I am sensible, there are many plausible objections made against inclosing of fields, but need not expose the weakness of them, because they don't thwart what I contend for, which is not the inclosing of whole fields, but only such a part of them, as is absolutely necessary in order to the improvement and good management of the rest.

And if here be real and considerable advantages propos'd, which cannot be incumber'd with complaints of injustice or oppression (for what can be more just and reasonable, than for men to make the best of their own properties, in such a manner that the publick will be benefited by it?) And if such schemes can never be more agreeable than at present, the landlords being loaded with taxes, the tenants with levies and impositions, besides the great straits they are now reduced to, by loss of cattle, &c. I hope the above thoughts, though ill digested, may be as agreeable as, I conceive them, seasonable. However, I flatter myself I have done a duty, in recommending what I imagine might promote the publick good.

Extracts from an Account of a Treatise concerning the Art of making common Salt, &c.

THE author, Dr. Brownrigg, treating of salt in general, takes notice of the excellence and usefulness thereof; and that it hath pleased the author of nature to provide mankind therewith in such abundance, that there are few countries which do not afford vast quantities of rock or fossil salt. Mines of it have been long discovered and wrought in England, Spain, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and other countries in Europe. Moreover, the sea affords such vast plenty thereof, that all mankind might thence be supplied with quantities sufficient for their occasions. There are also innumerable springs, ponds, lakes, and rivers impregnated with common salt, from which the inhabitants of many countries are plentifully supplied herewith.

In some countries, which are remote from the sea, and have little commerce, and which are not blessed with mines of salt, or salt waters, the necessities of the inhabitants have forced them to invent a method of extracting their common salt from the ashes of vegetables.

In short, this salt is dispersed all over nature; it is treasured up in the bowels of the earth; it impregnates the ocean; it de-

scends in rains; it fertilizes the soil; it arises in vegetables; and from them is convey'd into animals; so that it may well be esteemed the universal condiment of nature.

Naturalists, observing the great variety of forms under which this salt appears, have thought fit to rank the several kinds of it under certain general classes, distinguishing it most usually into rock or fossil salt, sea-salt, and brine or fountain-salt: To which may be added others of those muriatick salts, which are found in vegetable or animal substances. These several kinds of common salt often differ from each other in their outward form and appearance, or in such accidental properties as they derive from the heterogeneous substances with which they are mixed; but, when perfectly pure, they have all the same qualities; so that chemists, by the exactest inquiries, have not been able to discover any essential difference between them. It may, however, be more proper for the present purpose, to distinguish common salt into the three following kinds, viz. into rock or native salt, bay-salt, and white salt.

By rock-salt*, or native salt, is understood all salt dug out of the earth, which hath not undergone any artificial preparation.

Under the title of bay-salt may be ranked all kinds of common salt extracted from the water, wherein it is dissolved, by means of the sun's heat, and the operation of the air; whether the water, from which it is extracted, be sea water, or natural brine drawn from wells and springs, or salt water stagnated in ponds and lakes.

Under the title of white salt, or boiled salt, may be included all kinds of common salt extracted by coction from the water wherein it was dissolved; whether this water be sea-water, or the salt water of wells, fountains, lakes, or rivers; or water of any sort impregnated with rock-salt, or other kinds of common salt.

The first of these kinds of salt is in several countries found so pure, that it serves for most domestick uses, without any previous preparation, triture excepted. But the English fossil salt is unfit for the uses of the kitchen, until by solution and coction it is freed from several impurities, and reduced to white salt. The British white salt also is not so proper as several kinds of bay-salt for curing fish, and such flesh meats as are intended for sea provisions, or for exportation into hot countries. So that, for these purposes, we are

* By Rock-Salt, or *Sal Rupium*, the antient Chemists mean salt adhering to the rocks above the high water mark, being there lodged by the spray of the sea, evaporated by the heat of the sun; which is the purest salt of all for chemical uses, and is to be had off the rocks of Sicily, and several islands in the West Indies. C. Mortimer.

are obliged, either wholly or in part, to use bay-salt, which we purchase in France, Spain, and other foreign countries.

Bay salt in general may be divided into two kinds: First, bay-salt, drawn from sea-water, as it is practised in France, Spain, Portugal, and many other countries. Secondly, bay-salt extracted from salt springs, ponds, and lakes, at Cape de Verd islands, Tortuga, and other places. Of these the first is imported in large quantities into Great Britain and Ireland: Our American colonies, in times of peace, are chiefly supplied with the latter; but in time of war they have large quantities of bay-salt from Lisbon, and other parts of Portugal.

Bay-salt is prepared in a manner the most simple and easy, when the water of ponds and lakes impregnated with salt is totally exhaled by the force of the sun and air, and the salt is left concentered into a hard crust at the bottom of the lake or pond. Of salt thus prepared we have instances in many parts of the world, as in the Podolian desert near the river Boristhenes on the Russian frontiers towards Crim Tartary, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in other parts of the world.

Bay-salt is also drawn from the brine of ponds and lakes: But every kind of bay-salt is prepared without artificial heat, and by only exposing the brine under a large surface to the action of the sun and air, by which, in proportion to the strength of the brine, and to the different temperature of climate and season, the salt crystallizes into what we call bay-salt and comes under different appearances to us from different places, which arise principally from the cleanliness and care of the artist.

Our author, when treating of white salt in general, acquaints us, that although salt is made, in warm climates, with the greatest ease, and at the least expence, by the heat of the sun, after the methods already described; yet, in several countries, where bay-salt might be conveniently made, they prepare all their salt by culinary fires. Thus in Austria, Bavaria, and many other parts of Germany, and also in Hungary, and even in some parts of Italy, they constantly boil the water of their salt springs into white salt. But in other parts of Europe, as in Britain, and in the northern parts of France and Germany, an erroneous opinion long prevailed, that the heat of the sun was not there sufficiently intense, even in the summer season, to reduce sea-water, or brine, into bay-salt. And all arguments would probably have been insufficient to remove this prejudice from the English, had not the contrary been fully proved by ex-

January, 1750.

periments, which were first accidentally made in Hampshire. However, the method of making salt by coction will probably still continue to be practised in Britain; as the salt so prepared is for several uses preferable to bay-salt; and when prepared after a particular manner, is preferable to common bay-salt, even for curing provisions, as the practice of the Hollanders sufficiently testifies: So that the due and right preparation of white salt seems very deserving of the notice and regard of the publick.

White salt, as it is prepared from various saline liquors, may therefore be distinguished into the following kinds:

1. Marine boiled salt, which is extracted from sea-water by coction. 2. Brine or fountain salt, prepared by coction from natural brine, whether of ponds or fountains. 3. That prepared from sea-water, or any other kind of salt-water, first heightened into a strong brine by the heat of the sun, and the operation of the air. 4. That prepared from a strong brine or lixivium drawn from earths, sands, or stones impregnated with common salt. 5. Refined rock-salt, which is boiled from a solution of fossil salt in sea-water, or any other kind of salt water, or pure water. 6. Lastly, salt upon salt, which is bay-salt dissolved in sea-water, or any other salt water, and with it boiled into white salt. This is a strong and pure kind of salt, with which the Dutch cure herrings, and all other provisions for long keeping; which gives them a great advantage over all other nations in the herring-fishery; since fish preserved with this salt look much cleaner and fairer than those that are cured with bay-salt, and keep much better than those preserved with any other kind of white salt.

From the process whereby white salt is made from sea-water by coction, it appears, that sea-water, besides common salt, contains several other ingredients; some of which are separated before the common salt falls, and others remain in the bittern, after all the salt is extracted.

The salt-boilers, and particularly those who prepare brine-salt, have long been accustomed to make use of various substances, which they call additions or seasonings, and mix them with the brine while it is boiling, either when they first observe the salt begin to form, or else afterwards during the time of granulation. These additions they use for various purposes. First, to make the salt grain better, or more quickly form into crystals. Secondly, to make it of a small fine grain. Thirdly, to make it of a large firm and hard grain, and less apt to imbibe the moisture of the air. Fourthly, to render it more pure. And, lastly, to make it stronger, and fitter for preserving provisions.

E

These

These additions, most commonly used to answer the above-mentioned purposes, are wheat-flour, resin, butter, tallow, new ale, stale beer, bottoms or lees of ale and beer, wine-lees and alum. Wheat-flour and resin are used for the property they possess, of making the salt a small grain. Butter, tallow, and other unctuous bodies are commonly applied, as they are said to make the brine crystallize more readily; for which end some salt-boilers more particularly prefer the fat of dogs: But others have little to plead for their using these substances, but immemorial custom: How far they have the effects ascribed to them, can only be determined by experiments, as several boilers, who formerly used them, now find they can make as good salt without them. Wine-lees, new ale, stale ale, the lees of ale and beer are now generally rejected by the marine salt-boilers; except in the west of England, where the briners, who use them, affirm that they raise a large grain, and make their salt more hard and firm, and some say that they make it crystallize more readily. Hoffman prefers the strongest ale; and Plot assures us, that it makes the salt of a larger or smaller grain, according to the degree of its staleness. The only good effects that fermented liquors can have as an addition, are probably owing to their acid spirit, which may correct the alkaline salts of the brine, and so render the common salt more dry and hard, and less apt to dissolve in moist air. If therefore it should be thought necessary to use any of these additions, in order to correct the alkaline quality of the brine, stale ale, or Rhenish wine, ought to be chosen, as new ale contains but little acid.

Alum is an addition long known and used in Cheshire, together with butter, to make the salt precipitate from some sorts of brine, as we are assured by Dr. Leigh in his natural history of Lancashire, Cheshire, &c. who first taught the Cheshire salt-boilers the art of refining rock salt. As the bad properties of their salt proceeded from hard boiling, they found every method ineffectual, until they had recourse to a more mild and gentle heat. And as alum hath been long disused amongst them, it is not likely, that they found any extraordinary benefit from it; otherwise they would scarce have neglected it, and continued the use of butter. However, Mr. Lowndes hath lately endeavour'd to revive its use; asserting, that brine-salt hath evermore two main defects, stickiness and softness; and to remedy these imperfections, he tried alum, which fully answered every thing he proposed; for it restored the salt to its natural cubical shoot, end gave it a proper hardness; nor had it any bad effect what-

ever. But our author is of opinion, that whoever considers the nature of alum, will scarce expect such extraordinary effects from it. Neither does it here seem wanted; for the grains of common salt will always be sufficiently hard, and of their natural figure, large size, and no ways disposed to run by the moisture of the air, if formed by a gentle heat, and perfectly free from heterogeneous mixtures: So that the goodness of Mr. Lowndes's salt does not seem owing to the alum, with which it is mixed, but chiefly to the gentle heat, used in its preparation.

The Dutch, who have long shewn the greatest skill and dexterity in the art of boiling salt, make use of another addition, which they esteem the greatest secret of their art. This is whey, kept several years till it is extremely acid; which renders theirs stronger, more durable, and fitter to preserve herrings, and other provisions.

Bay-salt, as well as white salt, is of different kinds, and possessed of different qualities: With the different kinds of these provisions must be cured, according to the uses for which they are designed. The Dutch indeed use no salt for curing provisions, besides their own refined salt. With it they can preserve flesh and fish of all kinds as well as with the strongest bay-salt; and chuse to be at the expence of refining bay-salt, rather than to defile their provisions with the dirt and other impurities, with which it commonly abounds.

Salt, esteemed the best for curing provisions, and for preserving them the longest time, is that which is the strongest and the purest. This may be known by the following characteristics, viz. it is usually concreted into large grains or crystals, which are firm and hard, and in respect to those of other kinds of common salt, the most solid and ponderous; it is not disposed to grow moist in a moderately dry air, to which it has been exposed a considerable time; its colour is white, and somewhat diaphanous; it hath no smell; its taste is truly muriatick, and more sharp and pungent than that of other kinds of common salt. It has, besides these, several other distinguishing properties mentioned by our author. The salts, which approach nearest to this degree of perfection, are the best kinds of bay-salt, and the strong Dutch refined salt; but most of the salt now made for sale is very far from answering to these characteristics.

The author then proceeds to shew, that the want of a strong salt of British manufacture proceeds not from any defect in nature, but of art; and that, if proper skill and industry be used in the British dominions,

ons, and due encouragement there given by the legislature, such improvements may be made in this art, that not only Great Britain, but Ireland also, and the British colonies in America, may be supplied with salt of their own manufacture, proper for curing all kinds of provisions, in quantity sufficient for all their occasions, in quality equal, if not superior, to any foreign salt now made, and at a moderate price.

A CATALOGUE of PICTURES at Houghton, 1748.

Common Parlour.

GIBBONS the carver, by Kneller.—King William on horseback, Do.—King George I. Do.—Mrs. Ann Lee, Lely.—Mrs. Jane Dearing, Do.—Horses, Woverman.—Sheep and cows, Teniers.—Diana and Endymion, Solimani.—Architecture, Stenwick.—A cook's shop, Teniers.—A Bacchanal, Rubens.—Nativity, Carlo Cygnani.—Sir William Chaloner, Vandyke.—Sir Thomas Gresham, Ant. More.—Apollo, Cantarini.—A head (a cartoon) Raphael.—An old man's head, Rembrandt.—A cook's shop, De Vos.—School of Athens (after Raphael) Le Brun.—Holy family with St. Francis and St. Catherine, by Raphael a Regio.—Usurer and his wife, Quintin Matri.—Carlo Mara's portrait, by himself.—Erasmus, Holbein.—Rubens's wife, Rubens.—A frier's head, Do.—Two boys with fruit.

In the Study.

King George I. Sir Godf. Kneller.

In Lord Orford's Bed-Chamber.

1st. Lady, Doll.—2d. Lady, Vanloo.

In the blue Dressing Room, Lord Walpole's Bed-Chamber.

Lord Orford, Vanloo.—Landscapes.

Yellow Drawing Room.

Lord Wharton's 2 daughters, Vandyke.—E

King Charles I. Do.—His queen, Do.—Lord Wharton, Do.—Archbp. Laud, Do.—Lord chief baron Wandsford, Do.—Lady Wharton, Do.—Mrs. Jane Wenman, Do.—Judgment of Paris, Luca Jordano.—Bacchus, nymphs and cattle, Do.

Salon.

Christ baptized by St. John, Albano.—St. Stephen stoned, Le Seur.—Holy family with a dance of angels, Vandyke.—Magdalen washing Christ's feet, Rubens.—Holy family in a round, Cantarini.—Do. Titian.—Simeon and the child, Guido.—Virgin and child, Aug. Carracci.—Old woman and boy, Titian.—Holy family, Andr. del Sarto.—Ascension of the virgin, Morellio.—Adoration of the shepherds, Do.—Cyclop's forge, Luca Jordano.—Dædalus and Icarus, Le Brun.

Best Drawing Room.

Pope Clement IX. Carl. Maratt.—Judgment of Paris, Do.—Galatea, Do.—Holy family, Do.—Do. small, Do.—Marriage of

St. Catharine, Do.—Ascension of the virgin, Do.—Do. Nicola Beretini.—Virgin teaching the child to read, Carl. Maratt.—St. Cecilia and angels, Do.—Two saints, Do.—St. John, Do.—Holy family, Nicola Beretini.—Virgin presented in the temple, Luc. Jordani.—Apollo (Crayons) Rosalba.—Diana (Do.) Do.—Pool of Bethesda, Joseph Chiari.—Sermon on the mount, Do.—Apollo and Daphne, Do.—Bacchus and Ariadne, Do.—Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen, Pet di Cortona.—Head of St. Catharine (Profile) Guido.—The crucifixion, Morellio.—Flight into Egypt, Do.—Venus and Cupid, Carlo Maratt.—Hercules and Omphale, Aomanelli.

Green Velvet Bed-Chamber.

Alexander adorning Achilles's tomb, La Aire.—A Landscape, Griffier.—A sea port, Do.

Vandyke's Dressing-Room.

Finding the Sybills books, La Hire.—Two pieces of architecture, Viviano.

Wrought Bed-Chamber.

Rubens's family, Jourdan of Antwerp.—Two pieces of cattle, Rosa di Tiroli.

In the Cabinet.

Rubens's wife, Vandyke.—Holy family, Pouffin.—Winter piece Bassan.—Summer piece, Do.—The salutation, Alliano.—Christ laid in the sepulchre, Parmegiano.—Wife mens offering, Velvet Brughell.—Virgin and child, Barocci.—Naked Venus, Annib. Caracci.—Landscape with waterfall and sheep, Gasper Pouffin.—Venus and Cupids with a carr, Andrea Sacchi.—Friars giving meat to the poor, John Miel.—Its companion, Do.—Boors at cards, Teniers.—Its companion, Do.—Christ laid in the sepulchre, Bassan.—Boors at cards, Teniers.—Boors drinking, Ostade.—Holy family, Rotenhamer.—Three soldiers, Salvator Rosa.—Landscape with figures, Bourignon.—Do. with soldiers, Do.—Virgin and child, Morellio.—Do. with child asleep, Sebast. Couch.—Holy family with St. John on a lamb, Wilsberh.—Virgin and child standing Alex. Veronese.—King Edward VI. Holbein.—Jacob and chel, Sebast. Bourdon.—Ceiling of banqueting-house, Rubens.—Six drawings, designs for the entry of Philip IV. into Brussels, Do.—Bathsheba bringing Abishag to king David, Vanderwert.—Two flower-pieces, Vanhysum.—Judgment of Paris, Andrea Schavoni.—Midas judging between Pan and Apollo, Do.—Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen in the garden, Philippo Lauro.—Holy family, John Bellino.—Two Landscapes, Gasper Pouffin.—Holy family, Mattheo Pouzoni.—Murder of the innocents, Sebast. Bourdon.—The death of Joseph, Velasco.—Head of Innocent X. Do.—Old man's head, Dobson.—Boy with a flute, Cavalier, Luti.—St. John, Carlo Dolci.

In the Marble Parlour.

Earl of Danby in garter robes, Vandyke.
 Sir Thomas Wharton, Kt. of the Bath, Do.
 —Two fruit pieces, Mich. Angelo Campidolio.—The ascension, Paul Veronese.—
 The apostles after the ascension, Do.

In the Gallery.

Solomon's idolatry, Stella.—A dying officer at confession, Bourignon.—Adoration of the shepherds, old Palma.—Wife men offering, Carlo Maratt.—Fruit market, Snyder, Figures, Rubens.—Two women, Par. Bourdon.—A landscape, Castiglione.—The Jocunda, a smith's wife, mistress to Francis I. Leonardo da Vino.—Landscape by moonshine, with a cart overturning, Rubens.—Landscape of Africa, Paul Brill.—Cocles defending the bridge, Mola.—An old woman sitting, Rubens.—Cupid burning armour, Eliz. Fixani.—Eagle and Ganymede, Mich. Angelo.—Architecture, Julio Romano.—Lioness, with 2 lions, Rubens.—An old woman reading, Poll.—Holy family, Procacino.—Job's friends bringing presents, Guido.—Landscape of Europe, Paul Brill.—Dives and Lazarus, Paul Veronese.—Van Trump.—Curtius leaping into

the gulph, Mola.—Fowl market, Snyder and Rubens.—Expedition of Cyrus, Castiglione. Shepherd and shepherdes, Carlo Cygniani.—Scipio's abstinence, Nich. Pouffin.—Child in the manger, Guido.—Moses striking the rock, Nich. Pouffin.—Abraham's sacrifice, Rembrans.—Abraham, Sarah and Hagar, Pietro Cortona.—Old man and sons, with bundle of sticks, Salvator Rosa.—Fish market, Snyder and Rubens.—Sea-port with the sun playing on the water, Claude Lorain.—Landscape, Gasper Pouffin.—The doctors of the church, Guido.—Mr. John Locke, Kneller.—Inigo Jones, Vandyke.—Rembrant's wife, Rembrant.—Meleager and Atalanta, boar-hunting (a cartoon) Rubens.—A Spanish poet, Kneller.—Fra. Hall, (Kneller's master) Fra. Halls.—A man's head, Salvator Ros.—Prodigal son, Do.—Herb market, Snyder and Rubens.—Landscape, Gasper Pouffin.—A calm, Claude Lor.—A battle piece, Bourignon.—Last supper, Raphael.—Holy family, old Palma.—Moses in the rushes, La Seur.—A dead Christ, Ludovico Caracci.

Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1750.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new Tragedy of Edward the Black Prince, by William Shirley, Esq; lately acted with great Applause, at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

THE PROLOGUE,

Spoken by Mr. HAVARD.

THE sons of genius search, thro' ev'ry age,
 For proper heroes to adorn the stage:
 Here Greeks and Romans rise again to view,
 Again fight bravely, and their fame renew.
 The great unshaken Cato here you see,
 And Cæsar falls for English liberty.
 No standard virtue ripen'd yet on earth,
 But you behold it in a second birth;
 To strike, impress——impel the vig'rous mind,
 And give ye all the boasts of all mankind.
 Such spurs to glory——if they glory raise,
 Deserve protection——nay, demand your
 Our bard to night, no doubtful story brings;
 Of native, genuine English feats he sings:
 Here no false varnish glitters to surprize,
 But just historic truths in order rise;
 And sure that tale must have for Britons charms,
 That shews you France subdu'd by British arms:
 Our lions traversing their ravag'd plains,
 Their armies broken, and their king in chains.
 Our poet fir'd by England's antient fame,
 (And humbly aiming at great Shakespear's

On candour's judgment bids his hopes repose,

Alike disdain partial friends and foes.
 If his warm glow excites a patriot-zeal,
 If from your eyes soft drops of pity steal;
 If fears, hopes, sorrows, rise with vary'd art,
 And by the hand of nature touch the heart;
 There let him reign——be there his pow'r confess'd,

And gen'rous judges will o'erlook the rest!
 With the humane and the exalted mind,
 The absent, and the dead, indulgence find.
 Know then——a parent breathing foreign air,

This night commits his darling to your care.
 No faction's form'd to prostitute applause,
 No art, no int'rest, to support his cause:
 The publick honour 'tis his pride to trust,
 Nor can he think your voice will be unjust.
 Attentive hear, unprejudic'd explore,
 And judge like Englishmen——he asks no more.

EPILOGUE, spoken by Mrs. CLIVE.

AGAINST such odds if Edward could succeed,
 Our English warriors once were great in-
 But, mournful thought! we surely must complain,
 They're sadly alter'd from king Edward's
 Yet some there are, who merit ev'ry praise,
 Stems of that stock, and worthy of those illustrious heroes!——How unlike to those,
 Whose valour, like their wit, lies only in

Such arrant beaux, so trim, so degagée,
That ev'n French ladies wou'd not run
away. [and swear,
They'll huff, indeed, and strut, look proud,
And all this they can do—because
they dare. [no merit,
But know, poor souls, all this implies
Ev'n women soon discern a man of spirit;
Judges alike of warriors and of wooers:
The mightiest talkers, are the poorest doers.
Such to subdue, requires no martial fire,
One Joan of Arc wou'd make 'em all
retire. [my story,
But hold—I wander, ———Poictiers be
And warm my breast with British love of
glory; [part,
When each bold Briton took his country's
And wore her freedom blazon'd on his
heart. [disgrace!
Such were our fires—But now, O dire
Lo, half their offspring lost in silk and lace,
Ye Britons, from this lethargy arise,
Burst forth from folly's bondage, and
be wise:

Once more let virtue, dignity, be priz'd:
Nor copy what your ancestors despis'd.
Each false refinement study to disdain,
And harden into manhood back again:
So shall our Britain's honours mount on
high,
And future fields with that of Poictiers vie.

On W I N T E R.

W H A T pictures now shall wanton
fancy bring?
Or how the muse to Artemisia sing?
Now shiv'ring nature mourns her ravish'd
charms,
And sinks supine in winter's frozen arms.
No gaudy banks delight the ravish'd eye,
But northern breezes whistle thro' the sky.
No joyful choirs hail the rising day,
But the froze crystal wraps the leafless spray:
Brown look the meadows, that were late so
fine, [shine;
And cap'd with ice the distant mountains
The silent linnet views the gloomy sky,
Sculks to his hawthorn, nor attempts to
fly: [snow;
Then heavy clouds send down the feather'd
Through naked trees the hollow tempests
blow;
The shepherd sighs, but not his sighs prevail;
To the soft snow succeeds the rushing hail;
And these white prospects soon resign their
room
To melting showers or unpleasing gloom;
The nymphs and swains their aking fingers
blow, [snow;
Shun the cold rains, and bless the kinder
While the faint travellers around them see,
Here seas of mud, and there a leafless tree:
No budding leaves nor honeysuckles gay,
No yellow crow-foots paint the dirty way;
The lark sits mournful as afraid to rise,
And the sad finch his softer song denies,

Poor daggled Urs'la stalks from cow to
cow,
Who to her sighs return a mournful low;
While their full udders her broad hands as-
sail, [pail.
And her sharp nose hangs dropping o'er the
With garments trickling like a shallow
spring,
And his wet locks all twisted in a string,
Afflicted Cymon waddles thro' the mire,
And rails at Win'fred creeping o'er the fire.
Say, gentle muses, say, is this a time
To sport with poetry and laugh in rhyme:
While the chill'd blood, that hath forgot to
glide,
Steals thro' its channels in a lazy tide:
And how can Phoebus, who the muse re-
sines, [dom shines?
Smooth the dull numbers when he sel-

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1750.

Written by Colley Cibber, Esq;

AIR by Mr. WASS.

W H I L E votive lays, awake the year,
And roofs with cordial Io's ring;
What nobler sounds can swell the cheer,
Than—long, and glorious, live the king!
C H O R U S.

Long and glorious, &c.
RECITATIVE by Mr. BEARD.
Tho' (ages past) the muse preferr'd
Her high sung hero to the skies,
Yet now, revers'd the rapture flies,
And Caesar's fame sublimates the bard.

A I R.

So, on the tow'ring eagle's wing,
The lowly linnet soars, to sing.
RECITATIVE by Mr. SAVAGE.
Not the prolific streams
That nature's thirst supply;
Or burnish'd gold, that beams
On gorgeous luxury,
Can brighter glory boast,
Or greater good contain,
Than radiant round our coast,
Breaks forth, from Caesar's reign.

A I R.

There! the smiling fields of peace,
There! imperial virtues shine,
There! the lucid streams of bliss
Rise, from springs of grace divine.
RECITATIVE by Mr. BEARD.
While patriot princes thus delight,
No hymns they need of classic flight,
Paternal virtues to endear;
To sound alone our Caesar's name
Speaks every requisite to fame,
And strikes with sense sublime, the ear.

A I R.

When the race of true glory
Calls heroes to start,
There the muse meets a story,
Well worthy her art;

Had

Had her Pindar of old
Known her Cæsar to sing,
More rapid his raptures had roll'd
But — never had Greece such a king.
DUET by Mr. BAILY and a BOY.
No! never had Greece such a king.

CHORUS.

Strike then the British lyre!
Attun'd to Roman lays,
And be, what those desire,
Our own Augustus praise.
Late may he pass, to heaven resign'd,
And long below, rejoice mankind.

A MAN in LOVE.

*L'Homme qui ne se trouve point & ne se trou-
vera jamais.*

By Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

THE man who feels the dear disease,
Forgets himself, neglects to please:
The crowd avoids and seeks the groves,
And much he thinks when much he loves;
Press'd with alternate hope and fear,
Sighs in her absence, sighs when she is near.
The gay, the fond, the fair, the young, }
Those trifles pass unseen along;
To him a pert insipid throng.
But most he shuns the vain coquet;
Contemns her false affected wit:
The minstrels sound, the flowing bowl
Oppress and hurt the am'rous soul.
'Tis solitude alone can please,
And give some intervals of ease.
He feeds the soft distemper there,
And fondly courts the distant fair;
To balls, the silent shade prefers,
And hates all other charms but hers.
When thus your absent swain can do,
Molly, you may believe him true.

Hymnus Vespertinus.

Ex Anglico —

AD SIS, somne, precor, descendens æ-
there ab alto,
Et mea cum molli lumina claude manu:
Somniculi aditis dulces, nugasque diei
Pellite: non equidem vana videre volo:
Me finite in vestro ut gremio mea membra
reponam,
Et patiens discam mortis adire viam.
O pater omnipotens, placidis circumvolet
alis
Angelus, atque homilem protegat umbra
Dum sopor altus habet, procul à me sit ca-
codæmon,
Tutus in æterno sim maneamque sinu!
Sunt solium spissæ nubes triplicesque tene-
bræ;
Vox tua de nihilo grande creavit opus:
Illinc, namque potes, radium jaculare be-
nignum,
Deinde erit in subitam nox mihi versa

Tunc cum mane rubet, crocco velamine
fulgens,

Et primum Eois pervigil exit aquis,
Et hymni laudesque meæ tibi thuris ad in-
star,

Rerum magne parens, te super astra se-
Poole. H. PRICE,

To — in the Country, occasion'd by seeing
Miss M.

HAVE you observ'd Aurora's ray
Gaily salute the rising spring
Gild the fresh blossoms of the May,
And bid the feather'd warblers sing?
You'll think it gloomy when you see
The smile of sweet Penelope.

Have you the opening rose-bud seen
Smelt various sweets from various flowers?
In florid summer's fragrant green
Fresh odours cull'd from woodbine bow.
You'll scorn their odours, when you see
The lips of sweet Penelope.

The virgin lily's native white
That artless in the valley springs,
With chaste and modest charms bedight
Yet worthy well the court of kings,
Fit semblance of the fair may be
The modest, bright Penelope.

Her shape, her air, her lovely mein,
Ah what can paint! ah what express!
In easy innocence serene
She flights the aid of gaudy dress:
Simplex munditiis—best you'll see
Explain'd in sweet Penelope.

Hopeless to gain I'll yet admire
The beauty I must ne'er possess,
And bless the youth whose happier fire
Penelope shall deign to bless.
Happiest of happy mortals he,
That gains the bright Penelope.

ODE. For the New Year, 1750.

I.

NOW half the century is past
(Prior with spirit clos'd the last *)
Janus, shall we invoke thy name,
With Prior's British heart, tho' far inferior
flame?

Or, less poetick, leaving thee,
Invoke the chistian Deity?
He gives the years their delegated round;
The God of nature, he; thou, but an empty
sound.

2.

Fiction, vanish! Canst thou please
In philosophick times, like these;
When truth pursu'd, as mortals may pursue,
New scenes of wonder open to the view?
Yet thro' all nature tho' we run,
All nature points to that Eternal One:
No secondary gods are wanted here:
In those stupendous works, He only can
appear.

* See his Carmen Seculare.

3.

Omnifick pow'r! the sun, the stars we see:
The sun, the stars direct to thee!
From time's original these are the same,
Tho' time hath swept off each heroick name.
And have those creatures names pretence,
(Familiar supplements to humble sense!)
That kindred men should them adore,
Who rose, who blaz'd, who set, and are
no more?

4.

Far hence, thou stupidest of crimes,
Idolatry, the scandal of all times!
Nor let bold incredulity succeed;
But firm, tho' simple, be the human creed!
He, God alone, the soul can fill;
All wonder ceases when we quote his
will.
Yes, living Cause! Effects in thee combine,
The mov'd, the moving, and the motion,
thine!

5.

To thee we look, that this beginning round,
Tho' great to us, yet nothing in thy hand,
With peace, with plenty may be
crown'd,
And roll in blessings on our native land!
This year, O God! and each succeeding
year,
Till thy completion shall appear,
O'er Britain's happiness preside,
And favour whom thy favours long have
try'd!

6.

In labour'd phrase, and polish'd turns of art,
Too oft the poet speaks, without the heart.
But artless piety may rise to heav'n;
And bless thy aid—for all occasions given.
Shall man exhibit at thy feet

What kind, what measure thou shalt
mete? [thine:]

'Be gracious Lord!' is ours; the rest is
Enough ev'n this, if gracious thou incline.

To the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, the
Noble Patron and Director of the Bridge at
Westminster; written on the Day of his
Lordship's Death, but before the News of it
was received.

WHO e'er this mighty frame surveys,
Must join in Pembroke's ceaseless
praise,

His steady care, his active heart,
Produc'd this noblest work of art.
The fair approach to him we owe,
Oppos'd by every wile of law.
Vexatious claims he caus'd to cease,
And legal feuds to end in peace.
All these and more are lower fame,
To higher praise how just his claim?
Untainted honour, zeal for truth,
Adorn'd his life from early youth.
His friends his country's good in view,
A selfish end he never knew.
Eager and warm in virtue's cause.
Unmov'd by fear or vain applause;

When time this fabrick shall deface,
And move its pillars from their place,
True worth, like his, shall then remain,
And verdant lustre still retain.

The FATAL SLEEPER. To Miss A. M. of
L—b—d St—t.

Cangia, cangia, configlia, paxzerella che sei.
Tasso's Amynta.

BENEATH a myrtle's verdant shade;
The young Amyntas sleeping laid,
Nor Laura heard pass by;
Aloud she cries, wake, sleeper, wake,
Thy shafts I'll steal, thy bow I'll break,
And then away I'll fly.
But first I'll pierce thy youthful breast,
And rob thee of thy wonted rest,
Thou bane of all my joy;
Yes, I'll avenge me of my foe,
And teach thee what thou ought'st to know,
Cruel, ungenerous boy.

Sudden he bent th' elastick yew,
Away the winged arrow flew,
And quick transfix'd his heart;
Yet free from love and anxious care,
He slept, nor saw the charming fair,
Nor felt the bearded dart.

She broke the bow, and laughing said,
Behold the trophies of a maid,
O love! by thee undone;
But from this smiling lucky hour,
I scorn thy darts, I brave thy pow'r,
And swift away she run.

Amyntas rais'd his drowzy head,
Rubbing his eyes, and yawning said,
Zouks, is it all a dream?
Methought I saw the lovely fair,
Young Laura with her flowing hair,
Stand by the crystal stream.

But who can speak the youth's surprize!
The tears ran trickling from his eyes,
The feather'd shaft to find.

No, no, Amyntas, 'twas no dream,
The beauteous thief pass'd by the stream,
And stole thy peace of mind.

To a young LADY.

WHEN Rome's brave sons, by mighty
Julius led,
O'er daring rebels fear and wonder spread,
The trembling nations of astonish'd Gaul
Prostrate before his dread tribunal fall!
Thence, tho' reluctant, they receive their
doom,

And own the far superior force of Rome.
Thus do thy charms, my lovely Celia,
prove

The pow'ful empire of that tyrant, love.
Tyrant? too harshly I express his sway:
His power in thee 'tis pleasure to obey!
With art the cunning boy has fix'd his throne,
Where well he knew the youth wou'd crowd
to own [flies,

How great's his force, how swift his arrow
How keen it strikes, when darted from thy
eyes!

To

TO CELIA. A New SONG.

Set to MUSICK by Miss TURNER.

For give, thou fair—est of thy kind, For—

give thy wretch—ed swain, Who, while thy charms dis—

tract his mind, Pre—sumes to tell his pain :

While others beauties I re—ver'd A—muse—ment

'twas to me ; For still some kind de—fect ap—pear'd, And

I a—gain was free, And

I a—gain was free.

With

2.
With wonder Silvia's eyes I view'd,
But felt not long the smart;
For when I found the sullen prude,
I soon recall'd my heart.
I blest her voice when Sapho sung:
Can only musick kill?
Pastora's beauty pleaded strong,
But love was wanting still.

3.
Thou, Celia, only art design'd
To keep a lover true,
Thy ev'ry charm of face and mind
Must ev'ry heart subdue.
To some a beauteous form is given,
To others wit or air;
But thou, O why so partial heaven?
Do'st all together share.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

TOM JONES.



First couple turn right hands single and cast off — turn right hands single with the third couple and left partners in the second couple's place — first couple whole figure at top — right and left with the top couple —

JEALOUSY. A PASTORAL.

IN woods and groves, the dreary haunts
Of care,
A simple shepherd sought to sooth despair:
O'er each green hill sol shot a smiling ray;
Gilt ev'ry blooming flow'r, and leafy spray:
All nature laugh'd—each warbler on the wing
Left his soft nest, and tun'd his voice to sing;
But William from his foster couch arose,
Uncherish'd by the balm of sweet repose:
To jealousy's corroding griefs a prey,
Whither for comfort shall a sufferer stray?
He seeks, alas! sequester'd scenes in vain!
Sequester'd scenes but more indulge his pain!
Still faithless Lucia to his soul appears;
Swells the big sigh—and bathes his eyes in tears!
Still new surmises make him more accurs'd;
And the last thought stabs deeper than the first!
Oh jealousy! thou cruel foe to joy!
Thou earliest skill'd our blessings to destroy,
Say, if thou can'st, invidious,—fatal pain,
(Ordain'd the last ing bane alone—of man;)
Where shall thy self-tormented victims find
An antidote to heal the poison'd mind?
Can no distress or torturing woes abate,
No pity mollify thy ranc'rous hate?

January, 1750.

N. B. Since the publication of our last, we have received certain information, that the verses entitled Polyphemus and Acis, inserted Page 568, were written by Mr. Pope at the age of 14.

Some little from our punishments excuse?
But fly where'er we will thy plague pursues!
—Inexorable fiend!—Ill-fated swain!
Whom beauty dooms to drag thy galling chain!

In vain the groans of anguish rend the air;
And William fondly tells the groves his care:
No friendly pow'r—no Lucia lends an ear!
The streams alone in murmur'ing strains reply,

And pitying zephyrs yield him sigh for sigh.
The NEW YEAR.

YE months foredoom'd to form th' ensuing year,

With ev'ry happy omen fraught appear:
Each week, day, hour, in all the annual round,

With ev'ry prosperous event be crown'd;
Nor let one swiftly-flying minute move,
That shall not Britain's happiness improve:
Oppressive schemes let disappointment brand,
Nor let one tyrant in the battle stand:

Let bigotry and persecution cease,
And sacred truth and charity increase.

Let study and experience make us wise;
And as our years extend, our virtues rise:

Let reason's light gild life's extremest gloom,
And virtue's lamp attend us to the tomb;

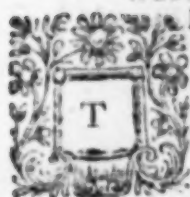
And the memorial that we leave behind,
To us be glorious,—useful to mankind.

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THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.



HIS morning, at 9 a clock, began the ballot at the India house, which ended at 6 in the evening; and, on casting up the same, there appeared a majority of 87 against the question proposed by the court of directors to the general court of Dec. 19; 296 being against the question, and 209 for it. (See our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 576.)

FRIDAY, 5.

Captain Hallwall arrived at the duke of Bedford's office, with dispatches from governor Grenville to his grace, containing the copy of a treaty signed at Martinico the 27th of November last, between commodore Holburn (who was deputed and authorized by the governor of Barbadoes for that purpose) and the marquis de Caylus, governor of Martinico, for the reciprocal evacuation of the island of Tobago, as well as for the immediate demolition of all the works and fortresses which the French have raised on Rockley bay, or in any other part of the said island.

People having been alarmed, about this time, by a rumour of the plague's being broke out at Bristol, the terror was soon removed by several letters from thence, and particularly by the following, viz.

Extract of a Letter to the Postmaster-General by Express from Bristol, Jan. 8.

I am surprized at the current report prevailing in London, that this city is sickly; it is absolutely false and groundless, for the city was never so healthy as at present.

Signed, Tho. Payne, postmaster.

Letter from Thomas Curtis, Esq; Mayor of Bristol, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, Bristol, Jan. 8, 1749.

I Was greatly surprized to hear, by a letter which I this day received from Mr. Justice Foster, that it had been inserted in the London Gazetteer of Saturday last, that there was certain advice, by letters from this place, that the plague was broke out on board a ship in Kingroad, arrived from Smyrna, several of the people having died within these few days. On receipt of this letter, I immediately apply'd to the collector of the customs here, who directly ordered the proper officers to make diligent search and inquiry, whether any distemper is, or lately had been, on board

any ship arrived at this port, and those officers have certified under their hands, that no sickness whatsoever has been on board any such ships.

Altho' there is not the least foundation for this rumour, nor has any ship arrived here from Smyrna for many years past, yet I find by several gentlemen, who have received letters from their correspondents in the country, that the alarm is become general, and likely to be of the greatest detriment to the trade and interest of this city, and very alarming to the publick in general, if not speedily put a stop to.

I therefore take this liberty of informing your grace of it, by express, not doubting but you will take all proper methods, that this false and villainous report be contradicted in the most publick and authentick manner, as soon as possible, and the publishers of it be brought to their due punishment.

The collector of the customs has, by the same conveyance, wrote to the commissioners, and certified to them, that there is not, nor has been any sickness on board any ship, lately arrived at this port. I am, &c.

Thomas Curtis.

TUESDAY, 9.

At a general meeting of the electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, at the crown and anchor tavern in the Strand, Sir George Vandeput, bart. being in the chair, the chairman of their committee made his report, in substance as follows.—It was insisted, on the part of Sir George Vandeput, that the right of election was in the inhabitants, householders, within the city and liberty of Westminster, paying scot and lot; and occupiers of chambers in the several inns of chancery within the said liberty.

Our adversaries despairing of success under the known and invariable rule hitherto observ'd, as to the right of voting, would have introduced a new right, which (as the high bailiff very justly observ'd) was never heard of till now; for it was alledged, on the part of lord Trentham, that the right of election was in the inhabitants, householders, within the city and liberty of Westminster.

The high bailiff, after hearing both sides several days, and two days consideration of his notes, declared as follows:

“ That the right of election for the city and liberty of Westminster, is in the inhabitants, householders, within the said city and

and liberty, paying, or being liable to pay, scot and lot; and in the occupiers of chambers, in the several inns of chancery, in the said liberty; and in the inhabitants, householders, of Whitehall, Scotland-yard, the Meuse, and Stable-yard, St. James's, (not being the king's menial servants); and in the several watermen belonging to the chest, and living in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the evangelist: But declared, that nothing in the above opinion is intended to extend to, or affect, the right of voting for the city and liberty of Westminster, claim'd by the inhabitants of St. Martin le grand; but such right is left open to future consideration."

Your committee are determined and resolved to follow the best examples; to do justice to the best of causes, that of liberty; they therefore have thought themselves in duty bound to come to the following resolution: "Resolved, that the several members of the committee for each parish be desired, at the same time that they make an enquiry into the bad votes, to collect and take account of the several male practices made use of, in order to obtain such votes, and to interrupt the freedom of this election, and likewise the offenders names, the encouragers and abettors, and the evidence to support the same, for the farther notice of this committee." Which resolution was confirm'd by the general meeting. (*See Mag. for Dec. last, p. 575.*)

FRIDAY, 12.

An order of council was issued, purporting, That whereas, since the publication of his majesty's order in council, of the 14th of Dec. last, (*See Mag. for that month, p. 576.*) for the prohibiting the removal of any of the horned cattle for the space of two months, divers informations have been received, whereby it appears, that great inconveniencies are likely to happen from the said prohibition to the cities of London and Westminster, and many other parts of the kingdom; the same having been taken into consideration, his majesty doth order, by and with the advice of his privy council, that the said order of council of the 14th of Dec. last be repealed; and that the order of council of the 22d of March 1747; and all the rules and regulations therein contained, shall be observed in every part thereof until further order.

MONDAY, 15.

This day the fish market at Westminster was opened near Cannon-row, on one side of Bridge-street, appointed for the temporary use thereof, until the ground allotted by parliament can be spared from the works of Westminster-bridge, for the constant use of the said market.

THURSDAY, 18.

The churchwardens of the parish of St.

Giles's in the fields indicted one Thomas Hayes at Hicks's-Hall, for taking dead bodies out of the several church-yards in and about town, and selling them to surgeons. He was sentenced to be confined six months in Newgate, and to pay a certain fine.

At a general court of the South Sea company, a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half year's interest due on their capital stock at Christmas last, was declared to be payable on Feb. 9.

The court martial at Deptford, which try'd admiral Knowles, (as in our last, p. 576.) sat on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of Capt. Charles Holmes, upon a charge exhibited against him by admiral Knowles, for bad conduct, breach of orders, disobedience to signals, and not doing his utmost against the Spanish Squadron, in an engagement off the Havannah, on Oct. 1, 1748; and having heard and considered the witnesses on both sides, unanimously agreed, that Cap. Holmes had behaved like a good and gallant officer, during the whole action, &c. Accordingly they acquitted him with honour of every part of the charge.

SATURDAY, 20.

The anniversary of the birth of the prince of Wales was celebrated, when his royal highness entered into the 44th year of his age.

At night the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Dennis Brannan and William Purcell, for a street-robbery; Henry Woolfington, for the highway; James Hammond, for stealing 6 pair of stockings; John Waller, for divers robberies; Laurence Savage, for stealing a silver watch; and Mary Wood, for defrauding Tho. Maifey of 9l. by a forged and counterfeit letter, and likewise for defrauding Robert Baylis of 5 guineas.

THURSDAY, 25.

At a court of common council at Guild-Hall, the affair between the master freemen and journeymen mentioned in our last, was taken into consideration, and after some debates refer'd to a committee of 6 aldermen and 12 commoners.

Sheriffs appointed by his majesty in council for the year ensuing, viz. For Berks, John Allet, Esq;—Bedf. Tho. Cave, Esq;—Bucks, Alex. Townshend, Esq;—Cumb. Sir Ri. Hilton, Bart.—Cheshire, James Croxton, Esq;—Camb. and Hunt. Best Pearce, Esq;—Devon. Dennis Rolle, Esq;—Dorset. Azariah Pinney, Esq;—Derb. John Rotherham, Esq;—Essex, Sir John Terril, Bart.—Glouc. Henry Toy Bridgman, Esq;—Hertf. John Cheshyre, Esq;—Heref. Tho. Legge, Esq;—Kent, Ri.

F 2

Merry,

Merry, Esq;—Leicest. Tho. Babbington, Esq; Linc. Sir John De la Fontaine Tyrwhitt, Bart.—Monm. Philip Fisher, Esq;—Northumberland, William Car, Esq;—Northamp. Harvey Sparkes, Esq; Norfolk, Leonard Mapes, Esq;—Notting. Will. Westcombe, Esq;—Oxf. John Coker, of Bicester, Esq;—Rutland. Ro. Hotchkin, Esq;—Shrop. Will. Lutwiche, Esq; Somers. Henry William Portman, Esq;—Suffolk, Ro. Oneby, Esq;—Southamp. Ri. Taunton, Esq;—Surrey, Jacob Tonson, Esq;—Suffex, Peckham Williams, Esq;—Warw. Paul Bane, Esq;—Worc. Hump. Low, Esq;—Wilts, James Barclett, Esq;—York. Sir Will. Pennyman, Bart.—For South Wales: Brecon, John Price, Esq;—Carmar. Ri. Davies, Esq;—Cardig. John Morgan, Esq;—Glam. Ri. Jenkins, Esq;—Pem. Sparks Martin, Esq;—Radnor, Hugh Gough, Esq;—For North Wales.—Anglesea, Cha. Allanfon, Esq;—Carnar. Owen Holland, Esq;—Denb. Tho. Jones, Esq;—Flint, Ellis Yonge, Esq;—Merion. Will. Wynne, Esq;—Montg. Bagot Read, Esq;

Admiralty Office, Jan. 29, 1749.

A Letter is received from the Hon. rear-admiral Boscawen, dated at Fort St. David's the 20th of April last, giving an account, that a storm of wind came on at N. N. W. in the night of the 12th of the same month, which continued all the next day, but the height of it was between eight at night on the 13th, and two the next morning, shifting all around to the eastward till it came to south, where it ended: That in the said storm his majesty's ships the Namur of 74 guns, and Pembroke of 60 guns, were entirely lost, with almost all their people, there being only two midshipmen and 24 men out of those who were on board the former, and 12 from the latter saved by swimming ashore from the wrecks. Of the former about 40, with the admiral, Captain Marshal, &c. were happily on shore and on duty, and near 70 sick at the hospital. That the Namur foundered, and the Pembroke was lost on a place called Calderon-Ledge, a little to the southward of Porto Novo: That he had luckily the day before sent his majesty's ships Tartar, Apollo, Dealcastle, Swallow, and Edgbaston East-India ship, to a place called Davacota, to the southward of Porto Novo, but they being at sea, and more to the southward, are all sav'd, and return'd to fort St. David, tho' without their masts, and in a most miserable shatter'd condition, except the Apollo of 40 guns, which ship was not heard of, and he was greatly apprehensive she was likewise lost, with all her people on board, being 300. That at the time the storm began there were in that road, besides his majesty's ships afore-mentioned, the Lincoln and

Winchelsea, east-india ships; the St. Francis tender, and 19 country ships and vessels, every one of which was lost, but their crews almost all in general happily sav'd, as they drove on shore; the St. Francis went to sea at four o'clock in the afternoon, but had not been heard of since: That the number drowned in the Namur was 520, including the 1st, 2d and 4th lieutenants, master, gunner, and 2 lieutenants of marines; and in the Pembroke about 130, among whom were the captain, and all the officers, except the captain of marines and purser, who were ashore with leave.

He farther gives an account, that the French have been likewise sharers in that calamity, having lost two ships and several vessels at Pondicherry, and two more ships at Madrafs, which were all they had on the coast; and there were 11 country vessels founder'd in St. Thorme road: That nothing had escaped the storm that was at anchor any where nigh fort St. David; and that all along the coast was the most terrible and shocking scene that could be imagined, the sea and shore being cover'd with wrecks and dead bodies.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. **D**UDLEY Baxter, Esq; solicitor to the excise, to Miss Elizabeth Ryder, niece to Sir Dudley Ryder, attorney general.

Thomas Mackworth, Esq; of Herefordshire, to Miss Jane Howard.

Hon. Thomas Birmingham, Esq; son and heir of the lord A'hunry, first baron of Ireland, to Miss Daly.

3. James Thurston, Esq; an eminent merchant, to Miss Betty Burgefs, of Newington.

4. Mr. James Johnston, an eminent merchant of Laurence-lane, to Miss Debsey Snee, a 20,000l. fortune.

6. Mr. John Lupton, an eminent apothecary in Chancery-lane, to Miss Smithest, of Essex.

John Parry, Esq; secretary to the archb. of Canterbury, to Miss Bale.

Mr. Thomas Selwin, an Italian merchant, to Miss Fanny Bird, of Coventry.

Jan. 5. The lady of the Hon. John Talbot, Esq; delivered of a son and heir.

7. The lady of the Hon. John Boscawen, Esq; member for Truro, of a son and heir.

21. The lady of Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. knight of the shire for Middlesex, of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **J**OHN Yeo, Esq; chief clerk to Christ's hospital.

2. Dr. Richard Tyson, president of the college of physicians, and senior physician of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

3. John Cole, Esq; one of the deputy registers to the high court of Chancery.

6. Mrs.

6. Mrs. Wynne, sister to the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.

The late Earl of Wintoun, at Rome, on Dec. 10. He was condemned to die for the rebellion in 1715, but escap'd out of the Tower.

8. John Walker, Esq; alderman and formerly lord mayor of Dublin, a great encourager of manufactures, especially broads and velvets.

9. Rt. Hon. Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, baron Herbert of Caerdiff, Ross and Kendal, Parr, Fitz-Hugh, Marmion, St. Quintin, and Herbert of Shurland, lord-lieutenant of Wiltshire, and high steward of Salisbury, Col. of the king's royal regiment of horse, and groom of the stole to his majesty. His lordship was one of the commissioners for building the new bridge at Westminster, and attended at the bridge office on the morning of the day that he died in the evening. (See p. 39.)

Dean Poyntz, Esq; Capt. of a company in Guise's reg. of foot, and nephew to the Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq.

12. Dame Mary Abney, relict of the late Sir Thomas Abney, Knt. and alderman of London, who was lord mayor in 1701.

Benjamin Hoare, Esq; uncle to Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. and alderman.

Rt. Hon. lady Elizabeth Aylmer, wife of Henry lord Aylmer.

Hon. John Trevor, Esq; member for Woodstock.

15. Rt. Hon. Elizabeth countess dowager of Northampton, mother-in-law to the present earl.

16. Josiah Wordsworth, Esq; a Russia merchant.

17. Sir William Morrice, of Werrington, in Devonshire, Bart. member for Launceston in Cornwall.

18. The lady of the Hon. John Boscawen, Esq; brother to the lord viscount Falmouth.

Sir William Abdy, of Felix-Hall, in Essex, Bart.

20. Mr. John Applebee, an eminent printer, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

23. Hon. — Howard, Esq; brother to his grace the duke of Norfolk.

Lady Margaret Percival, youngest daughter to the earl of Egmont.

24. Col. Corbett, Col. of the 2d reg. of foot guards.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. David Barclay, of Magdalen college Oxon, presented to the rectory of St. Peter's in Worcester.—Mr. Charles Jackson, to the rectory of St. Mary's in Bedford, and vicarage of Coppam in that county.—Henry Sampson, M. A. to the vicarage of Sherborne in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Hale, fellow of king's college, Cambridge, and librarian to the late and present archbishop of Canterbury, to the living of

Worthcot, near that city.—Mr. Luke Leake, to the vicarage of Offron-cum-Bricett, in Suffolk.—Mr. John Brownrigg Leake, to the rectory of Nettlestead, in Suffolk.—Mr. James Pawsey, to the rectory of Brainsworth, in the same county.—Dr. Frederick Cornwallis prebendary of Windsor, made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of bishop Smallbroke, deceased.—Mr. William Wilmot, chosen lecturer of St. Athelburga, in Bishopsgate-street.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

SIR John Strange, Knt. appointed master of the rolls, in the room of William Fortescue, Esq; deceased.—Thomas Robinson, Esq; made deputy-master of the great wardrobe, by his uncle Sir Thomas Robinson, master of the said office.—Mr. John Draper, made chief clerk in the same office.—Thomas Bennet, Esq; made deputy governor of Guernsey.—Mr. Bowden, chosen chief clerk to Christ's hospital.—Hon. captain Thomas Dalrymple, made major of the reg. of dragoons, late lord Rothes's.—Mr. John Patterson, made naval officer at Jamaica.—Earl of Rothes, made Col. of the royal reg. of north British dragoons, lately commanded by the earl of Crawford, deceased.—James Cholmondeley, Esq; major-gen. made Col. of the reg. of dragoons, lately commanded by the earl of Rothes.—John Douglas, Esq; made adjutant of the reg. of Scots-grey dragoons.—Tho. Denton, Esq; of Gray's-Inn, made deputy clerk of the pipe-office, in the room of Robert Gardiner, Esq; deceased.—George Sackville, Esq; commonly called lord George Sackville, made colonel of the regiment of carabineers, late Cholmondeley's.—Sir John Whiteford, Bart. col. of the reg. of dragoons, late Sackville's.—George Monro, Esq; made lieut. Col. to the reg. of foot, cammanded by lieut. gen. Charles Otway.—Henry Bernard, Esq; major; and Edward Goldsmith, Esq; captain in the said regiment.—Mr. Isaac Delaport, made one of the clerks of the army accounts, in the room of Mr. Elway, prefer'd.

Whitehall, Jan. 19. The king has been pleased to appoint William Shirley, Esq; governor of his majesty's province of Massachusetts bay, in New-England, and William Mildmay, Esq; to be his majesty's commissaries to settle and determine with the commissaries of his most Christian majesty, the points remaining to be adjusted between the two crowns in America, as well as all prizes taken at sea since hostilities should have ceased according to the preliminary articles.

[Bankrupts in our next, as also some Accounts of the Journals.]

PRICES

THE populace in Holland do not as yet seem quite easy under their new government, as appears from the following account from the Hague, dated January 6, N. S. and published in our Gazette here, viz. The disturbances at Haerlem have been greater than were apprehended. Upon the first appearance of a tumult, a party of about fifty dragoons marched into the town, but were soon dismissed by the magistrates. Immediately after their departure, the mob rose, shut the gates of the town, where they kept guard, and assembled to a very great number in the market-place, besieging the magistrates in the town house, and making very extravagant demands, amounting in effect to a resolution of paying no taxes at all. The prince of Orange, upon this notice, ordered general Cornabe, with a strong detachment of Dutch and Swiss guards, and some cavalry, to march to Haerlem, and support the collectors in the execution of their office. The general found the gate shut, which having ordered his men to force open, the burghers fired at them, and wounded one serjeant; the soldiers then were ordered to return the fire, which immediately drove the mob from the post. The gate was soon forced open, and the troops marched up to the market-place, where another skirmish ensued, in which four or five burghers being killed, and ten or twelve wounded, the rest retired. The same day a deputation came from Haerlem to the prince, demanding the abolition of the taxes, with many other ridiculous proposals; but the prince gave no answer thereto, and committed the deputies, who are eight in number, to prison. Several of the ringleaders are taken, and the prince seems to be rigorous in the punishment of those offenders, and a strict inquiry will be made into the conduct of the magistrates.

This military execution at Haerlem has produced so good an effect, that at all the other towns in Holland they continue quiet, and the collectors proceed in raising the taxes, without any opposition.

The 7th instant N. S. The deputies from the directors of the West India company had a particular audience of his serene highness the prince stadtholder, and presented to him a diploma, by which he is declared governor and director general of that company. And on the 20th their high mightinesses the states general were pleased to confer the place of high treasurer, vacant by the death of the late M. Vander Does, on M. Basscourt, the second Grefier; and likewise to appoint M. Fagel, who for some years past has been first grefier, to act solely in that office.

From Brussels we hear, that instead of

making any reduction in the six national regiments of those provinces, as had been talked of, they are to be augmented with 3000 men, for which purpose recruits are raising, who are to be enlisted only for four years, in order to prevent desertion, which, according to the accounts of some deserters lately taken, was chiefly occasioned by the length of the time they were engaged for, and the difficulties which attended their discharge. They are likewise preparing to have in those provinces a good body of militia always on foot, towards which Brabant is to furnish, 6000, Flanders, 7000, and Hainault 5000 men.

From Paris we hear, that an arret of the council of state has been lately published, for exempting wood, cotton, hemp, flax, and camels and goats hair, coming into that kingdom from foreign countries, from paying any duty, in order to encourage their home manufactures made up in whole or in part of those foreign materials. That the marquis de St. Germain, ambassador from the king of Sardinia, had notified to his most christian majesty, the marriage of the duke of Savoy with the princess Maria Antoinetta of Spain. That the pregnancy of her royal highness the dauphiness was towards the end of last month publickly notified at court. And that a courier from the marquis de Mirepoix, their ambassador at the British court, had brought the duke of Bedford's answer to the memorial presented by the Marquis, demanding, that his Britannick majesty would give orders for delivering up M. Moynier, quarter-master of one of their regiments, who had escaped to Jersey with the money designed for the pay of the regiment; which answer was in substance, "That as no cartel or convention subsists between the two nations for returning deserters or fugitives, the king had declined giving orders for arresting M. Moynier."

A ship lately arrived in Spain from the Caracca coast in America, has brought advice, that the inhabitants of that country persisted in their rebellion, and to support themselves had armed all the negroes they could possible get together, amounting to about 6000 men, with which force they designed to oppose the troops lately sent from Spain, for reducing them to their duty; and that upon these advices his catholick majesty had ordered a new body of troops to be sent from Spain to that country.

From Berlin we are told, that the king of Prussia waits only for the empire's guaranty in form, of Silesia, to pay off the capitals and interest of the monies advanced by the English and Dutch on the credit of that province, while it was in possession of the house of Austria.

BIOGRAPHY and HISTORY.

1. **S**OME account of the late lord bishop of London, price 6d. Knapton.

2. A collection of regal and ecclesiastical antiquities of France. By Bernard de Mountfaucon, in 2 vols. folio, price 3l. 3s. in sheets. Innys, Knapton, Manby.

3. * The lives and characters of the Greek and Roman poets, &c. in 2 vols. 11m°. The 2d. edit. pr. 6s. Browne.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

4. A critical dissertation on Genesis ii. 1. price 1s. Owen.

5. An enquiry into the principal scope and design of the book of Job. By W. Hodges, D. D. pr. 12s. Hodges.

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